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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXX VII NO. 219 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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NEHRU'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF ARTICLE ON HINDI

Let Us Guide Linguistic Revolution Rightly

SAYS AUTHORITARIAN APPROACH WON'T HELP

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI):

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, today gave his powerful support to the article on Hindi moved by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar yesterday. "We are on the threshold of a linguistic revolution in India," said he, "and we have to be careful that we give it the right direction, the right shape, the right mould, lest it go wrong and betray us in the wrong direction."

The Prime Minister deprecated the "authoritarian approach" of some of the representatives from the Hindi-speaking areas and emphasised that a national language could not be imposed on an unwilling people. He said that Hindi would grow into a very great language if it included all the common elements which had gone to built it up for its "sister", Urdu, or the mixture Hindustani, and was allowed to grow normally.

He strongly supported the use of international numerals for th purposes of the Union.

OTHERS' SUPPORT

The article was also supported by two Cabinet Ministers, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee an Mr. N. V. Gadgil Both of them appealed to Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, leader of the group which wants the Union to adopt Devanagari numerals, to rise to the occasion and accept Mr, Ayyangar's compromise draft.

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces, wanted that there should be no compulsion for the use of Hindi either in courts or in the matter of drafting bills in the Provinces. He was prepared to allow the use of international numerals for specified purposes of the Union, but wanted Devanagari numerals to be recognised as an integral part of the Devanagari script.

CASE FOR SANSKRIT

Pandit Lakshmi Kant Maitra (West Bengal) urged that Sanskrit should be the official language of the Union He was supported by Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam).

Dr. Mookerjee said that personally he would also have preferred Sanskrit. Mr. Syed Karimuddin (Central Provinces) and Dr. Subbarayan (Madras) appealed to the House in the name of Mahatma Gandhi to adopt Hindustani. Mr. Karimuddin wanted both the Persian and Devanagari scripts to be used, while Dr. Subbarayan favoured Roman.

Mr. Frank Anthony, the Anglo-Indian leader, sponsored Hindi in the Roman script. Bengali found a champion in Mr. Satish Chandra Samanata (West Bengal). One of his arguments was that there were Bengali typewriters and a Bengali system of short hand.

Premier of the Central Provinces Mr. Shukla advised South Indians to learn Hindi "quickly". Otherwise, he said, they might be "left behind". Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras) in what was perhaps the bitterest speech delivered by a non-Hindi speaking member so far, said that the way the Hindi-speaking people tried to domi-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

Aurobindo's Views On Numerals

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (PTI): Sri Aurobindo, whose opinion on the numerals controversy was sought, conveyed a reply through an ashramite that he had no decided opinion on the question.

But he is stated to have said that as the South Indians and other non-Hindi-speaking people had accepted Hindi in Devanagari script, the Hindi-speaking people should accept international numerals for the sake of unity as this had been demanded by the South Indians and other non-Hindi-speaking people.

G. I. P. CABINMEN'S ONE-HOUR STRIKE

Traffic Between V.T. And Kalyan Affected

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Traffic on the G.I.P. Railway line between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan stations was brought to a standstill for an hour this evening, as the result of a lightning strike resorted to by cabinmen following a demonstration which they staged near the office of the General Manager at V. T. this afternoon.

The men made a representation to the General Manager demanding better living conditions and went back to work after an assurance that their grievances would be considered sympathetically.

As the result of this strike no trains on the suburban line could run between 4-10 and 5-10 p.m. The trains on the main line were also running behind time.

STEPPING UP JUTE PRODUCTION

Field Parties To Be Set Up

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3, (PTI): A conference of Agriculture Ministers of the jute-growing Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa, held here today, decided to put in the maximum efforts to accelerate the increase of jute production in Indian Union.

The conference, which was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture, also decided to set up immediately "field parties", each consisting of one officer of the Indian Central Jute Committee and one each of the Provincial Governments concerned, to investigate locally what further acreage of land could be brought under jute cultivation.

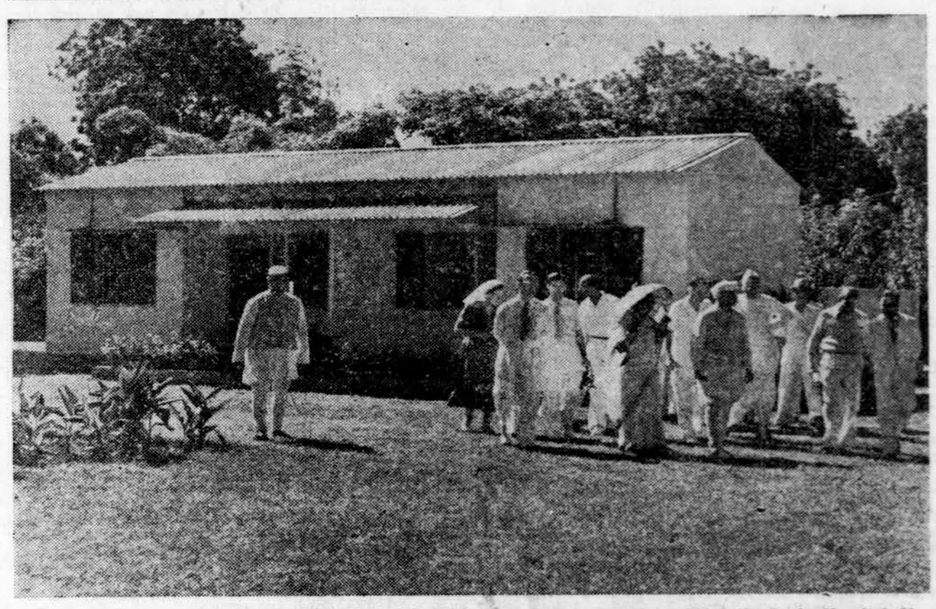
Sardar Is Better

BOMBAY, Tuesday: The steady progress which has been a pleasant feature of the condition of the health of Sardar Patel ever since he arrived in the city for rest last month, is being maintained and the Sardar is much better now.

Prominent among those who called on the Sardar today were the Maharaja and Maharani of Nawanagar, Justice Harilal Kania (Chief Justice of India), and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar (Speaker of the Indian Parliament).

Eight persons died of epidemic dropsy in Calcutta last week, as against two in the week before, according to vital statistics of the Calcutta Corporation. This brings the total number of deaths from the disease since August 1, to 25.

SHAPE OF PRE-FABS TO COME



Pandit Nehru, accompanied by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U.P., visited the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, on Septmber 11 to inspect the models of pre-fabricated houses to be manufactured shortly in the Government Housing Factory near Delhi being started by the Ministry of Health. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister took them round and showed them the construction of the houses erected on the grounds of the hospital.

The house covers a plinth area of 500 sq. ft., and contains two rooms, front and rear verandahs a kitchen a bath a lavatory and an enclosed courtyard. The life of the house as estimated by experts is about 60 years.

TERMS FOR LIFTING CONTROL

Dr. Mookerjee Seeks Assurance From Trade And Industry

NEW DELHI Sept. 13, (PTI):

DR. SYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE, India's Industry and Supply Minister, told industrial employers here today that if the representatives of industry and trade were prepared to take up the responsibility and said that they would make available sufficient quantities of a commodity and that it would be distributed to the people at reasonable prices, he was equally prepared to withdraw control on that commodity.

Dr. Mookherjee, said that rationalisation of industry could not be of Labour alone but of all factors of which industrialists were in charge.

Dr. Mookherjee who was addressing the 16th annual meeting of the All-India organisation of industrial employers here today said: "that will be an aproach to rationalisation which will be acceptable to all parties concerned."

Referring to the plea of the President Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain for reducing costs of production, Dr. Mookherjee said that while it had been emphasised by the President that the cost of labour, raw materials and railway freights should be reduced "nowhere had it been suggested that even an attempt might be made to reduce your profits or to reduce overhead expenses."

Referring to disputes between capital and Labour, Mr. Mookherjee said: "It is not obviously possible to solve this problem by mere intervention by Government at every stage. It will not be possible to solve them by mere enforcement of law and order although that may be necessary on occasions", he stated.

Dr. Mookherjee said that the best way of solving the problem was "to create an atmosphere of confidence between employers and labour so that both might trust each other and both may feel that they are working in a spirit of comradeship for a cause with which national prosperity and welfare are intimately concerned."

Shown here is a portable respirator,

Photo shows a patient using an 'iron lung'. The chest piece is made of lightweight steel and will not break, crack, or distort under high or low temperature changes. The collar has a 10-inch opening, allowing the patient's head to pass through without touching the sides. It then spirals down to fit any neck size. The headrest is easily adjusted and can be dropped out of the way instantly. The arm and waist closures are comfortable to the patient and do not stop circulation.

MILL DECIDES NOT TO CLOSE SHIFT

Reaction To New Policy

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13 (PTD): One textile mill in Ahmedabad which had put a notice to close its night shift from yesterday decided to continue the shift in view of the new textile policy announced by India's Minister for Industry and Supply, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee

Other textile mills with accumulated stocks are stated to be waiting for their disposal, or at least appreciable reduction before withdrawing their notices of closure. Merchants who have taken licences are stated to be enquiring if the mills are inclined to reduce the prices of the accumulated stocks.

Satyagraha Before Ahmedabad Mills Likely

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The Gujerat Socialist Party has sponsored a satyagraha at the mill gates a Sunday, September 18. According to the plan, the first batch of satyagrahis will march to one of the mills which has been closed owing to the heavy accumulation of bales. The second batch will stand by in case of the arrest of the first.

Nine Put In Custody

CALCUTTA, Sept 13 (PTI): Nine persons, including a woman, arrested in connection with yesterday's bank raid in Shibpur and subsequent arms recovery in Bantra area (Howrah), were produced today before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah. Two of them including the woman, were remanded to jail custody while the rest to police custody.

DRASTIC STEPS TO MEET TEXTILE CRISIS

Demand In Bombay Assembly: Motion Talked Out

POONA, Sept. 13 (UPI & PTI).

AN adjournment motion on the closure of textile mills in the Bombay Province was talked out in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today. The motion was sponsored by Mr. T. S. Jadhav, leader of the Peasants' and Workers' Party.

While Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda defended the steps taken by Government to tide over the difficulties, Opposition members demanded more "drastic" steps not only to meet the present situation, but as part of a long-term policy to prevent any recurrence of such a crisis.

Suggestions made by the Opposition members included rationalisation of management in industry, payment of unemployment compensation and more industrialisation, and reduction in prices.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, opposing the motion on the ground that it was unnecessary, felt that it was time Government assumed power to liquidate mismanaged mills

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7)

REVALUE EUROPEAN CURRENCIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Eugene R Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made a direct plea today for a revaluation of European currencies as a means of boosting exports to the dollar area.

He was presenting the Bank's annual report to the joint annual conference of Governors of the Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Black said the most important thing for Europe was to reduce export costs and make its exports to the dollar area at least as attractive as sales in the domestic market or in other foreign areas.

40 Calcutta Students Arrested

POLICE USE TEAR GAS TO QUELL DEMONSTRATION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13 (PTI).

THE police used tear-gas and made over 40 arrests to deal with the situation arising out of the students' demonstrations in Calcutta today. The main incident occurred in South Calcutta where a large number of students staged a demonstration for several hours in front of the residence of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. N. Banerjee.

The demonstrations were held by those, who had abstained from attending their classes as a protest against non-fulfilment by the University authorities of the demands of commerce students and alleged police oppression on students in connection with last Friday's incidents at the University premises.

STRIKE SPREADS

While the University and a number of non-Government colleges continued to remain closed since Saturday last, the strike affected a few more institutions today, which also decided to close down until the situation returned to normal.

Various students' organisations meeting this afternoon resolved to continue the strike until their demands were met by the University authorities.

In the south-east suburb of the city at Jadavpore, about 1,800 students of an engineering college are on strike since yesterday in sympathy with the hunger-strike started by four other students of the institution demanding abolition of the present system of examination.

ATTACK ON BUS

A State bus passing along the road was attacked and damaged by the crowd. The police soon arrived on the scene, arrested some of the demonstrators and brought the situation under control.

Decisions to carry on continuous strike till their demands were fulfilled by the University authorities were taken at a number of student meetings held in different parts of the city.

After the meetings, the students formed into a procession and later staged a demonstration in front of the residence of the West Benga' Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, who was not in Calcutta at the time. They later proceeded towards Bhowanipore and joined the students, who were squatting in front of the Vice-Chancellor's house.

No "Snap" Election

LONDON, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Political quarters in London believe there is now little likelihood of a "snap" autumn general election in Britain owing to the successful outcome of the Washington talks. The Labour plan for a general election between March and August next year is likely to hold.

SHAW IS YOUNG ALL OVER AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 13, (U. P. I.): "It is in our boyhood that we acquire our love of nature which is very strong in me," says George Bernard Shaw, who is 93, justifying himself once more with his impossible logic, that he likes all sorts of engineering and building artifacts, because all boys like them.

Mr. Shaw has joined a controversy over some pylon construction of Malvern Hills and writes, "People are taking for granted that I am dead against pylons.

"On the contrary, I am all for them. I like them. All boys like them and it is in our boyhood that we acquire our love of nature, which is very strong in me."

Cop Kidnapped

TELLICHERRY, Sept. 13, (UPI): It is reported that some French Indian military policemen from Mahe kidnapped an Indian Union police constable who was on duty on the Indo-French border near the Mahe Railway Station last night. It transpires that the constable was beaten and dragged to a French police station nearby. He has not been released so far.

Death On The Road

MIRAJ, Sept. 13, (U. P. I.): A motor accident resulting in the death of one person occurred today on the Poona-Bangalore road near Neris village (Islampur). Five persons were wounded in the accident. They were removed to the hospital.

The condition of one of the wounded is stated to be serious.

BOMBAY, Tuesday: The Phalton Road Police today arrested one person in connection with the theft of watches worth Rs. 2,000 from the Favre-Leuba and Company, Hornby Road, last night.

Further investigation are proceeding.

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Wanted—A Steno-typist with full experience and knowledge of office routine. Those with good knowledge of English and capable of independent correspondence need only apply. Salary with D.A., Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1131, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Lady Doctor, L.M.P., or L.C.P.S., with at least three years experience for a hospital of a large industrial concern in Hyderabad State (Deccan). Starting salary I.G. Rs. 200/- P.M. and after six months' satisfactory probation the candidate will be confirmed on I. G. Rs. 250/- P. M. Dearness allowance as per existing rules and free unfurnished quarters fitted with electricity and water will be provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience to: The Manager, Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Shahabad Cement Works, Shahabad (Deccan), G. I. P. Railway. 5711

Wanted ladies and gentlemen on Rs. 100 to sell and secure advertisements in spare hours for English Monthly Magazine "Marriage Gazette", 16 D Connaught Place, New Delhi. 1106

SITUATION WANTED

Young, smart, Gujarati Undergraduate; fast, accurate stenographer; strong English: knowing independent correspondence, filing, despatching, all office routine; seeks part/full temporary/permanent secretarial work. Excellent references, worked under English/American businessmen. Box No. 1133, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Get Medical Diplomas at home:— Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College, Barnala. (Patiala). 1060

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Burton's 16 volumes of Arabian Nights and other rare books—New condition.—Moderate rates.—Available Box No. 1127, "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLET

Kailash Hills Herbs (Regd.) relieves asthma of all five kinds completely by one dose to be taken on 6-10-49 (Sarad full moon) apply in English or Hindi. Brahmachari G. Das Sri Sidh Brahamcharya Sewa Ashram P. O. Chitrakot U.P. 1138

A most powerful, highly effective and world renowned remedy for Asthma Kamad Hills Herbs" relieves asthma radically by one single dose Taken on 6-10-49. full moon. Correspondence in English. Mahatma Tapsi Baba, Ramgufa, P. O. Chitrakot (Banda). U.P. 1139

The most powerful medicine for Asthma. Asthma-Specific. Hundred years fame to cure the dreaded disease permanently only by one dose to be taken on (full moon) dated 6-10-49. Apply Kr. Badri Nath Singh, Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, Distt. Banda, U. P.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Motors and Ball-Bearings For Sale.—Electric Motors A. C. Three Face 50 Cycles 400-450 volts from 2 to 15 H. P. and Ball Bearings Genuine S. K. F SA series from 1¼" to 3" and S. G. Series 1" and 1¼". Delivery Ex-Stock. Interested Parties may contact immediately Box No. 5670 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Commission agents to sell handloom cloth of a licensee outside Indian dominion. Contact:—Sudhakara Sharma Katra Sahebkhan, Etawah, U.P. 1141

Wanted a Chief Agent for high class Teas of South India in Bombay city and suburbs. The chief agent should be in a position to stock and sell. Decent income WILL BE GUARANTEED. Apply to Box No. 1143, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents for securing orders of our high grade Pictorial and Novelty Calendars. National Calendar Mfg Company—Howrah 5718

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to: Balkishan and Co., Post Box No 114, Baroda 1041

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Life Assurance Company of Good standing with good assets desire to amalgamate with sound concern Apply Box No. 1142, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited BEFORE 18-10-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in the Bombay Province and from displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the permanent and pensionable post of MARATHI REPORTER FOR THE BOMBAY LEGISLATURE DEPARTMENT. Other things being equal backward class candidates will be preferred. Candidates will have to come to Bombay AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE for tests in shorthand and typewriting. PAY.—Rs. 250-500 PLUS dearness allowance admissible under the rules. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) S.S.C. or Matric or any other equivalent examination, (2) ability to write Marathi and English shorthand at 120 and 100 words per minute, respectively (3) ability to type in English at 30 words per minute and (4) knowledge of Marathi (Devanagari) typewriting. AGE.—Not more than 40 years on 1-1-1950. A fee of Rs. 10/- is payable WITH THE APPLICATION, form of which supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for annas eight payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 5740

NOTICE

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Delhi, invites applications for the post of Principal Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf & Dumb, New Delhi. The Post is permanent but the incumbent will be temporary for one year in the first instance.

GRADE OF PAY:—350-25-500-30-590 plus usual allowances admissible to Government servants.

AGE:—Maximum 35 years. Can be relaxed in case of exceptionally experienced and highly qualified candidates.

ELIGIBILITY:—Women are eligible.

QUALIFICATIONS:—
(1) Degree from a recognised University and
(2) degree or Dilopama from an Indian or Foreign institution providing training in education of Deaf and Dumb.

Applications stating age, experience in teaching and administration, contribution in Literary and organisational works in this specific field, should reach the Director of Education, Delhi Province, Delhi by the 30th September, 1949. 5739

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 30th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 30th September, 1949, at 3-00 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1948.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 30th September, 1949 to Saturday, the 8th October, 1949, both days inclusive.

For The Bombay Uganda Company Ltd.,
For Parakh Agencies Ltd.,
CHANDULAL P. PARIKH
Director,
Managing Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 5th September, 1949.

N.B.:— The Dividend if sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on and after Monday, the 24th October 1949 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 30th September, 1949 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. INTIMATION OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY. (5741)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 11-30 A.M. on 30th September 1949, for printing and supplying 1000 copies each of:
(1) General and Subsidiary Rules, Parts I and II.
(2) Traffic Manual.

Tender Forms can be obtained personally from his Office on any working day, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on payment of Rs. 2 per copy (not refundable). 5737

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for 5 Ordinary shares bearing Nos. 45041 to 45045 of The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Mr. Shamaldas Bhagwandas (deceased) has been lost or misplaced and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificate for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered office, "Bombay House" 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share Certificate.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1949.

LAKHMIDAS RANCHHODDAS
PARBHUDAS RANCHHODDAS
Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. Shamaldas Bhagwandas 5733

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

Tender No. 50/A/202S/4.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for:—

Solid joint 1¼" (Buttend) to IRS(S) Drg. No. SA-6050 eq. 2600 Nos.

1. Drawing can be had on payment from the Chief Controller of Standardization, Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi.
2. Rates should be inclusive of packing charges and Sales tax where applicable.
3. Delivery earliest possible f.o.r. station of despatch.
4. Tenderers will use their own raw material and quota certificate will be issued for replenishment if so desired by the tenderer.
5. Tenderers are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 200/-/-, as earnest money with the Chief Cashier & Paymaster, E. P Railway, Delhi, whose receipt should be attached to the quotation. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the value of the order as security and earnest money deposited will be counted towards security deposit if so desired by the tenderer.
6. Inspection at destination.
7. Quotations giving full particulars of the offer in sealed envelopes superscribed with above tender No. and words "Solid Joint" should be submitted in tenderers own form to reach the undersigned by 10-10-1949.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores). 5731

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HABIB INSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Co. incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, having its present Registered Office at Karachi in the Province of Sind in Pakistan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or Leasehold land, situate on the West side of Warden Road, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2198 Sq. Yds or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North and West by Leasehold land in the occupation of R. D. Patel and another on or towards the South by Leasehold land in the occupation of M. R. Billimoria and another and on or towards the East by Warden Road and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Rent Roll No. 3408 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 9/697 of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1949.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI.
Purchasers Attorneys. 5742

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the owners of "THE BINDOO SAHAS FACTORY of LOCKS, situate at Goregaon East, have agreed to sell their Factory to my clients Messrs. NILAKANTH SHAMRAO NAWALKAR, NILKANTH NAVANITRAI DESAI and SUDARSHAN DATTATRYA GOKHLE Persons having any claim over the said Factory by way of charge, lien, mortgage, debt or any other way whatsoever must lodge the same with relevent Documents and papers on or before 19-9-1949 with Mr. Nilakanth Shamrao Nawalkar at Nawroz Building, Hughes Road, Bombay. No such claims shall be considered after the abovementioned date and the same shall be considered as waived.

S. N. SURATI.
Advocate.
13th Sept., 1949 5743

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

Name of work: Constructing a Bridge Over the River Pennar near Nellore in Mile 109/1-4 of Madras-Calcutta road. (National Highways No. 5).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 P. M. on 10-10-49 for the above Road Bridge of 23 spans of 71 ft. and 10 spans of 61 ft. Reinforced concrete T. Beam type. Earnest money to be deposited along with the tender is Rs. 58,000. Tender documents can be had on payment of Rs. 25/- (Rupees twenty five only) per set plus sales tax. Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

T. LOKANATHAN.
Superintending Engineer (Highways)
II Circle, Madras, 4
Madras: 3-9-1949. (5698)

NOTICE

WANTED a DIVER with diving dress and two linemen. He should possess a hammer, chisel and drill for cutting and blasting rock under water. A man with ignition apparatus for electric detonators would be preferred.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
GARHWAL. 5734

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of very valuable land admeasuring 3,50,000/ square yards at Ambernath, Taluka Kalyan a little distance from the railway station. For further particulars communicate with the undersigned.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA,
Solicitors,
24-26, Dalal Street,
Cama Building, Fort, Bombay. 5718

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of 16 Bales Tobacco including 12 Bales marked MGHI 4 Bales marked IMAF and 78 C/S American Cigarette Paper including 43 cases Cork tipped each contg. 84 Bobins total 3612 Bobins and 28 cases—American plain Cigarette paper each contg. 23 bobins of 27 1/2 x 6000 size, 7 cases American plain paper cigarette paper each contg. 23 bobins of 29 1/2 x 6000 on Saturday, 17th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Vithal Purshottam Building near Kamal Talkies, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, under instructions from M/S The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. Pledgees and on a/c and at risk of party concerned, pledgors.

Terms:— 25 p.c. cash deposit.

N.B.:— The Purchaser of Tobacco will have to pay Excise Duty.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 Cases English bleached Longcloth No. B 1949 size 36" each bale of 40 Pcs. Total Yds. 6578, arrived per S.S. "URBINO" (Custom duty paid), on Saturday, 17th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bambakhana Champagally, M. J. Market under instructions from M/S Bhagwandas & Co., and on a/c & at risk of Sheth S. D. Mehta C/O Mr. Jinabhai Kooverji (New Lane, M. J. Market), defaulting purchaser.

Terms:— 25 p.c. cash deposit.

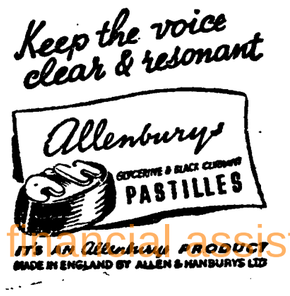
AUCTION SALE OF Old Furniture including Tables, Almyrahs, Chairs etc., on 16th Inst. at 11 a.m. at Holiday Camp, Maude Lines, Colaba, by order of the Barracks Officer (East) Bombay, and Two Military Structures for Demolition Nos. T/9 & 5/C at 12 Noon in the compound of Military Hospital, Maude Lines, Colaba, by order of the Garrison Engineer (West) Bombay, and at 2-30 p.m. at No. 8 F/S Yard, Maude Lines, Colaba and Transit Camp, Colaba:—Chest drawers Tables, Almyrahs, Iron Safes, Billiard Tables Charpovs. etc., and on 21st Inst., at 12 Noon at M E S Yard Military Camp, Kalina near Tata Aerodrome Santa Cruz:—Chairs, Tables, Chest drawers Book shelf etc., by order of the Barracks Officer (West) Bombay.

Terms:— 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MEDICAL STORES & EQUIPMENT.

By order of the Regional Commissioner (Disposal), we shall sell by auction on 20th and 21st September, at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), daily, at A.F.M.S.D., inside Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay, Instruments, Medical Apparatus, Foot pumps, Trusses, Catheters, Points, Thread, Syrings, Splints, Bandages, Drills, Drugs and 90,000 Tins, etc. For catalogues apply to: CRAWFORD & CO., 132, Apollo St., Fort.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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

Partition wound healing: Repression in N.W.F.P.: Election tempo in N.W.F.P.: New Governor's good start in W. Punjab politics: Kashmiri refugees in distress: "Dawn" protests against separatist tendency in Sind: Pakistan seeks war with India: Red infiltration into Gilgit: Pathanistan movement gains momentum.

IT is learnt that more than 1,000 Kashmiris are provided with rations in the East Punjab. According to a responsible officer in Simla, mutual confidence is returning between the Kashmiri Muslims and the people of the East Punjab, with the result that the former are now entering the province in batches. Many have already returned to the area between Simla and Amritsar It is expected that many Kashmiri artisans would also accompany traders to the province after the kharif crop has been harvested.—The daily "Naya Kashmir" of Jammu.

From reliable sources, it is learnt that the news about the severance of Choudhary Ghulam Abbas from the Muslim Conference on grounds of health, is incorrect. The truth as alleged is that the said Chaudhary is implicated in nearly 39 charges, including embezzlement, misappropriation of Kashmir funds, and misuse of powers. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, Minister for Kashmir Affairs, is conducting an inquiry into the allegations, list of which has been published by a member of the Muslim Conference in a Lahore paper, "Ghazi".—The daily "Ansari" of Delhi.

REPRESSION IN THE N.W.F.P.

The same paper further writes that Miyan Abdul Khaliq, President and a prominent leader of the People's Muslim League of Mardan District, has been arrested and put behind the bars under Section 40 of the Crimes Act. The detenu would have no rights of appeal under the said Act. It is said that the Superintendent of Police had persuaded the Miyan Sahib to support the Qayum Ministry and to tender an apology. But Miyan Sahib turned down the offer.

Brisk preparations are afoot in connection with the coming by-election in Hazara district. Pir Manki Sharif, President of the People's Muslim League and his colleagues, are making a whirl-wind tour of the said district to mobilise public opinion in favour of their candidates. The ministerial party is viewing the election trend with great concern, since the results of both the elections would decide the controversial point whether People's Muslim League is popular among the masses or the present government enjoys the confidence of the people.—The daily "Ansari" of Delhi.

REALISATION DAWNS

The Muslim masses have begun to realise that, in the dictionary of Muslim League and the Leaguers, safeguarding of Muslim interests means suppression of individual and civil liberty under the Safety Act.

As for the W Punjab Politics, since the day Maulvi Bari has been made President of the Provincial Muslim League, he has been seeking benediction from his Pir of Gujranwala. His latest somersault was witnessed at the Minto Park, Lahore, when 8 thousand beggars were fed. The ceremony of this charitable feeding was inaugurated by the first Pakistani Governor, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.—The daily "Chattari" of Lahore.

From knowledgeable sources, it is learnt that Mr. Ghazanfar Ali, who is at present Pakistan's ambassador in Iran, will be taken into the Central Cabinet, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar as Governor of the W Punjab. Mr. Sheeb Qureshi, former minister of Bhopal, will be appointed ambassador to Iran in place of Mr. Ghazanfar Ali. —The daily "Imroz" of Lahore.

KASHMIRI REFUGEES

The Muslim Conference, Moghulpura Branch, held a meeting presided over by Pir Abdul Khaliq Shah and passed a resolution regarding the attitude of the Government in regard to ration for the Kashmiri refugees. The resolution reads:—

"Two months ago, a Government communique was issued announcing free ration for the refugees of Jammu and Kashmir now in Lahore. All preliminary steps have been taken including the enrolment of names of the refugees in Employment Exchanges office and the filling in of the forms for free ration. But, no ration seems to have been issued so far. Thousands of refugees throng the Moghulpura Branch of the Muslim Conference office every day and return disappointed. We, therefore, draw the attention of Hon'ble Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, Minister for Kashmir Affairs, to this state of affairs and request him to take immediate steps for the distribution of free ration if such decision has been arrived at. —Sd. Mohd. Tufail, General Secretary Moghulpura—The daily "Imroz" of Lahore

SIND POLITICS

Protesting against the separatist tendency in Sind, the Urdu daily "Dawn" of Karachi writes that the Lahore Resolution provides for provincial autonomy which means independence in internal matters of a province. It should never mean that the Provincial Governments have got the right to revolt against the fundamentals of Pakistan or to preach provincialism and to deviate from the Islamic demands. Referring to the Sind Convention, the paper says that those who have called Sind Convention are rebels against the land and the nation They do not seem to be concerned either with loyalty or allegiance to Pakistan. No Province, whether it be the W. Punjab or Sind can be tolerated to assert its nationality on geographical or racial grounds, the paper warns.

The paper further adds that Islam is the only pivot of nationality of all Muslims wherever they may be. They are all tied together in one brotherhood and Pakistan has been established only to strengthen this bond. Muslims do not need any labels, old or new, nor can they introduce themselves to the world with a better credential than Islam. It is, therefore hoped that those who are responsible for calling the Sind Convention would desist from such harmful activities.

The Sind Government is already a reality as an inseparable unit of the federation of Pakistan, with its own Government and Provincial Muslim League. There is at present, no need nor would there be any in future for the people of Sind, to organise themselves under a new name. It is regrettable that a responsible man, like Mr. M. H. Gazdar, took this initiative Whatever Mr. Ghulam Nabi Pathan General Secretary of Muslim League stated in this connection needs no amplification.

People themselves would have understood the tactics now being used to fool them. The truth is that the demand for abolition of Zamindari, is gaining momentum and the Pakistan Muslim League has already passed a resolution in favour of the abolition That is why the reactionary and self-seeking elements are creating factions and discord. The masses in general and the Haris (cultivators) in particular, should not be misled by such people.

PAKISTAN SEEKS WAR

It is learnt that a strong movement led by Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani has been started to foster feelings of hatred against India. Another point sought to be agitated is that Pakistan should sever its connection with the Commonwealth, so that the Kashmir issue may be decided by open war. It is also revealed by the Correspondent of the daily "Tej" that far-reaching decisions have been arrived at in so far as the foreign policy of Pakistan is concerned. However, the nature of the foundations it would be built upon is yet to be seen. From the reports received so far, it appears that some military experts are also accompanying Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in his forthcoming visit to Moscow, so that a non-aggression pact should be entered into with Soviet Russia. What Pakistan aims at is that her western frontiers should be safeguarded.

It is possible that some tangible talk would be held between Russia and Pakistan. Sir Zaffrullah is proceeding to attend the Security Council, where he would carry on hostile propaganda. His efforts would also be directed to achieve patronage of the Anglo-American Bloc. In spite of all this Pakistan's foreign policy has become a riddle, except that she has been making military preparations on a vast scale.

Opposing the move of an arbitrator or an administrator the same paper editorially writes that the UNO which cannot take any action against Pakistan should not expect that India would hand over the administration to the Administrator and the International Army. The Kashmir Commission has proved a failure and as such, it cannot be allowed to impose any other proposal. Withdrawal of Pakistan forces is the only solution of the Kashmir issue. If Pakistan does not agree to this, India has got the right to compel her to do that, writes the paper. If war breaks out, Pakistan would be responsible, for it. India is not prepared to surrender even an inch of her territory. The paper further says that the present precarious situation is a mental torture for the people of Kashmir, some of whom are proposing Kashmir's independence. Since this stalemate can prove favourable to Pakistan, India should boldly go ahead without heeding the moves of arbitration, adds the paper.

PHOBIA AGAINST INDIA

It is learnt here in Karachi that Allama Mashraqi, former leader of the Khaksars, is going to put up a complaint before the Commission of Human Rights of U.N.O. regarding the Indian Muslims, who are alleged to have been deprived of human rights. It is stated that the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. has sent a reply to the Allama, assuring that the petition would be considered in the next session of the Commission. The Allama has engaged Mr H S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tassaduq Hussain, an eminent lawyer of Lahore, for the purpose.—The daily "Shoeb" of Hyderabad

From reliable sources, it is learnt that hundreds of Communists have infiltrated into Gilgit from Sinkiang, a Chinese Province. A hostile propaganda campaign is being carried on against Pakistan. The situation is deteriorating, for other reasons also, such as shortage of food and starvation. Besides, the Pakistan forces encamped at Gilgit are tyrannising the people. Sensational incidents are likely to take place at any moment, leading to open revolt. It may be recalled that Choudhary Ghulam Abbas of Azad Kashmir Govt had recently toured the Gilgit area.—The daily "Al-Haq" of Calcutta

The special correspondent of "Tej" learns that the Pathanistan movement has again gained a momentum in the N.W.F.P. Particularly in Swat State, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the Pakistan Government have started taking severe steps. Several Pathan youths have been arrested and the Qayum Ministry has accelerated the drive by arresting the adherents of the People's Muslim League. Reaffirmation of support by the tribal jirga has worsened the situation.—The daily "Tej" of Delhi.

SIGNALMAN'S PLUCK SAVES A TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By mail): A railway employee's presence of mind averted two serious accidents, off Bhavnagar on August 27 and off Junagadh on September 7.

In the first instance, a signalman prevented a violent head-on collission between the up and down fast, passenger trains by displaying the red light in time to the driver of the down train, who stopped it when it was only 40 feet from the distant signal off Bhavnagar railway station.

The ready-wittedness of the driver and guard of the morning 9 down train warded off the mishap in the second instance. The spring between two carriages of the train suddenly snapped after it had steamed out of the station-yard of Vadal en route to the next Junagadh station, to which the train was skilfully brought by slowing it down betimes.

COUNTERFEIT COINS FACTORY RAIDED

Three Persons Arrested

RAJKOT, Sept. 13 (PTI): Three persons have been arrested here following the find of a factory manufacturing counterfeit coins yesterday.

Over 1,000 two-anna pieces and 500 counterfeit gold sovereigns were among the coins seized by the police.

A 40-maund die-maker, with dice for two-anna, eight-anna and rupee coins, was also taken possession of by the police during the raid.

Well-Known Medical Expert Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail): The death occurred at Rajkot last afternoon of Rao Saheb Dr. Lallubhai C. Shah, a well-known medical expert.

CHICAGO METHODS IN JUBBULPORE TOO

Cloth Dealer Loses Cloth And Cash!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JUBBULPORE (By Mail).

THE cases of cheating, fraudulent dealings and forgery are, of late, on the increase in the city of Jubbulpore.

A local cloth merchant was the victim of the latest stunt played upon him by some tricksters. It is reported that recently a stranger approached him and requested him to give him notes of smaller denominations for a 100 rupee note which he produced before him. The shopkeeper obliged him.

A few minutes after the departure of the man with the notes, a customer visited his shop and purchased cloth worth about Rs. 90 and demanded the bill for the purchase made by him. After receiving the bill, the customer asked the merchant to give him the balance of the 100 Rs. note which had given him. The merchant was surprised at the behaviour of the customer, and stated that no note was ever given by him. The customer created a scene and this attracted a crowd of persons. When the customer saw the crowd, he disclosed to the people the number of the hundred-rupee currency note, which he said, he had given to the merchant and asked him to open his cash box and verify the fact. When the cash box was opened, the note of the particular was found the note of the particular number was found and the poor shopkeeper was made to part with the cloth and also with some cash.

A bullion merchant, who had brought some ornaments in a bundle from his house, was relieved of his bundle which he had kept on the CHABUTARA of his shop while he was trying to open the lock of the shop in the bullion market of the city.

15 VILLAGES UNDER WATER

Floods In Champaran

PATNA, Sept. 13 (PTI): Fifteen villages under Nauta Police station of Champaran district, spread over an area of nearly 1,100 square miles, are covered by flood waters from River Gandaw, according to official information received here.

Parts of Dhanaha and Bagha police stations are also under water. No loss of life has been reported. Some damage to standing crop has been caused as a result of the flood.

Athai and Mohammedpuri-Motihari Mofussil police stations have been affected by flood waters from Bagamati and Sikrahna Rivers.

Many houses in these villages are reported to have been swept away. Mohamedpur village is surrounded by the flood water of the Sikrah due to sudden change in the course of the river. It is feared that any further rise in the water level may wash away the entire village.

Relief measures are being undertaken.

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7th WEEK OF GRANDLY WARM RESPONSE

KANEEZ

MUNAWAR SULTANA
SHYAM, Urmilla, Kuldeep
Music: GHULAM HYDER
Direction: KRISHNA KUMAR

SUPER

3-15, 6-15, 9-15. Sun., 12-15
Booking: 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 6-30
A GRAND PICTURES Release

SENTENCE ON CONSTABLE

High Court Confirms

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Justice Shah.)

Bhawrao More ..Appellent (Accused)
vs.
The King .....Respondent.

The accused a police constable attached to the Yellow Gate Police Station in Bombay, had been convicted by the trial Magistrate on a charge of carrying six bottles of foreign liquor without a permit and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 550. On appeal to the High Court by the accused, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction of the accused.

On 8th March last at about 7 p.m. a police patrol in a jeep saw the accused coming from the opposite direction with his shirt hanging out, his abdomen bulging and a bag in hand. As the jeep stopped. More ran towards a place where there were some cases lying and removed three botties of brandy from under his shirt. Three more bottles of foreign liquors were found in the bag.

Mr. V. H. Kamat appeared for the appellant. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

India Culture League

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University has kindly consented to occupy the 'Chair' when "Education" will be discussed, in the All India Cultural Conference to be held on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1949, at the Convocation Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of the India Culture League".

A CORRECTION

NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.

In the report of the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company published in the Bombay Chronicle of 12th instant, the name of the Mill was wrongly published as Kaiser-i-Hind Mill. It should be read as New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.

4th WEEK
MUSIC MIRTH!!

SUNEHRE DIN

REHANA, RAJKAPOOR
Daily 3, 6 & 9. Sat. Sun. 12 Noon
NOVELTY—SURYA
NEPTUNE, ALLWIN, PRABHAT.
A MAHENDRA Release

A THING OF BEAUTY AND A JOY FOR EVER

FILMISTAN'S
SUPERB SCREENPLAY

Shabnam

Starring:
KAMINI KAUSHAL, DILIP KUMAR

ROXY

Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30
Also at BANDRA TALKIES

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26th Week
MEHBOOB'S

ANDAZ

AT 3-0
LIBERTY 6-15
9-30
Adv.-Bkg. 10 to 8-30

PRAKASH Pictures'
Sensational Social that hit the headlines at DELHI, AMRITSAR and other TOWNS in N. India.

MUNAWAR SULTANA
RAMSINGH, RANDHIR
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Direction
RAVINDRA DAVE
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An EVERGREEN Release

SAWAN-BHADO

NEXT CHANGE AT
LAMINGTON

GALA Premiere on THURSDAY, 22nd SEPT.
THOSE 'IT GIRLS'— GEETA BALI & SHASHIKALA
GO BETTER than before in Lokmanya's

GIRLS' SCHOOL

Produced at BOMBAY TALKIES STUDIOS
Lyrics: PRADEEP
and your favourites SOHAN-SAJJAN (Courtesy: Prithvi Theatres) and RAM SINGH
From 22nd AT NEW WEST END (A SHARDA KINE RENTORS Release)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 7, 2005.
Muslim: Zilkad 20, 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-26 a.m. Sunset: 6-42 p.m.
Hightide: 03-34, 14-49.
Lowtide: 08-55, 21-28.

Today's Engagements

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION. Rev. Fr. Jerome de Souza, M.C.A., member of the Indian delegation to U.N.O. will speak at St. Xavier Hall. at 6 p.m

DASTUR FRAMROZE BODE: Will Speak on Zorastrianism at Cama Oriental Hall, at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study Class at Jehangir Wadia Building, near Fountain, at 6-15

ADULT EDUCATION ASSN.: University School of Economics Mr. Pannindikar, at 6-30 p.m. On "What is wrong with our economic life."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Monthly meeting at Town Hall. Mr. R. K. Prabhu, will read a paper on "Mysterious links with pre-historic past", at 5-45 p.m

ASSN. OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES: Quarterly General Meeting, 5-30.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS: The Municipal Commissioner will meet councillors of Ward 12 at Prarthana Samaj, at 8-30, on 16th.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Symposium on "Social Welfare" at Green's, at 6-30.

UPCOUNTRY NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTATIVES ASSN.: Meeting at Ritz, at 6 p.m. Mr. Walter Thompson will address.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT: The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Champak Raman Pillai will be performed by Mr. S. K. Patil, at 6-30 p.m., at the Peoples' Hall, on September 15. Friends and admirers of the late Dr. Pillai are cordially invited to attend the ceremony which is being held in the memory of the late Mr. Pillai who gave his life for the freedom of his country when he was in exile and served the people to the last breath of his life.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The industrial dispute between the Standard Vacuum Oil Company Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. D. G. Kaamerkar.

TODAY'S RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. U. L. Shah Noorani (Geet Arsh) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Pandharinath Nageshkar (Table par teen tal) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Air Quartet Gat Yamani Bilawal 8-45 News (G) 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Tulsidas Bhajan 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Band of H. M. Life Guards (Fantasia) 2-0 Derek Oldham and Chorus of Men 2-15 Louis Levy and His Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Mai Nawabjan (Khayal Bhimpalasi) 5-15 Pandharinath Nageshkar (Table par Jhaptal) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 B. D. Rajadnya (Multani) 6-40 U. L. Shah Noorani (Thumri) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Mai Nawabjan (Khayal Bageshri) 7-30 B. D. Rajadnya (Puria Dhanashri) 7-45 Air Quartet (Puria Kalyan) 8-0 Drut Khayal Kedara 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Radio Symphonies America.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Tarabai Gadagkar (Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Sundrabai Jadhav (Bhajan) 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Sundrabai Jadhav (Bhajan Mirabai) 1-10 Gujarati Natya Ane Chitrapat Sangeet 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Variety programme (H, U and H) 2-20 Musical Interlude 4-20 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Nasiruddin Gore (Desi ki Puria) 6-0 Sundrabai Jadhav (Bhajan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 U. L. Shah Noorani (Ghazalen) 8-30 Meri Kamzorian Talk in Urdu by Akhtar-ul-Iman 8-45 Pandharinath Nageshkar (Table par teen tal) 9-0 Nasiruddin Gore (Raat Ki Puria) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Review of current affairs by Manohar Idgunji 10-0 "Sarai" Part II 10-30 Tarabai Gadagkar (Darbari Kanada).

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Bilaskhani Aur Gurjari 7-40 Janardan D. Tambe (Bhairavi) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Music Lesson 8-30 Vividh Geeto 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Gajanandrao Ambade (Jaltarang par Pilu) 6-25 Gajendra Bhatt (Geet Khabardar) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Film Fare 7-15 Gajananrao Ambade (Jaltarang par Bageshree) 7-30 Bhakti Bhav (Bhajans) 8-0 Geet Ranjin 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Ahmedabad 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Role of Youth (E) by Col. C. Gupte 9-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Prabhatiyun 7-40 As in Baroda 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 Jayant Desai (Khabardar Krut Geeto) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Stree-Sammelan 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 Vividh Geeto 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Jayant Desai (Geeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Programme based on Listeners' requests 8-0 Instrumental Duet 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Nagardas Arjandas (Dilruba) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda 9-30 Nagardas Arjandas (Dilruba).

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 13.

The following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, September 13.

A shallow low pressure area lies this morning in the noth-west and the adjoining West Central Bay of Bengal. It is likely to move west north-west or north-west.

Fairly widespread rain has fallen in North-East India, Vindhya Pradesh, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and South Malabar. There has been local rain in the East United Provinces, Gujarat, the West Central Provinces and along the north Madras Coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Gangetic West Bengal. Orissa, Chota Nagpur the East United Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, the East Central Provinces and Malabar. There will be local showers in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces East Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan the East Deccan and along the north Madras coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in and near Orissa, in Chota Nagpur and the East Central Provinces during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from 1st June 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on September 13.

Ajmer 95 77 0 14.9 minus 2.5 Akola 87 77 0.1 28.3 plus 4.2 Aurangabad 84 70 0 22.5 plus 2.1 Belgaum 79 67 T 25.1 minus 11.9 Banaras 98 77 1.1 46.0 plus 24.4 Bhopal 87 74 0.1 25.6 minus 16.5 Bhuj 88 76 0 20.9 plus 9.2 BOMBAY 86 76 0.1 69.6 plus 1.2 Calcutta 91 79 0.9 36.1 minus 5.7 Cherrapunji 73 65 0.3 337.3 plus 44.8 Cochin 83 75 0.5 79.6 plus 10.6 Colombo 86 80 0 25.1 plus 5.4 Cuttack 86 80 0.7 20.8 minus 20.1 Darjiling 66 57 0.6 91.8 plus 0.1 Delhi 101 82 0 23.7 plus 7.0 Gwalor 94 75 0 21.0 Gulbarga 90 74 0 17.9 minus 1.2 Hanamkonda 88 78 0 30.1 plus 4.5 Hyderabad 89 73 0.2 18.1 minus 0.7 Indore 81 73 1.5 Karachi 86 79 0 1.7 plus 6.9 Mahabaleshwar 65 61 2.5 165.9 minus 2.9 Mangalore 85 78 T 122.8 plus 17.7 Marmagao 84—0.2 85.7 plus 1.3 Mercara 71 63 0.1 88.5 minus 13.3.

BEEHIVE OF ACTIVITY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Income-Tax Commissioner's Office in Bombay, was a beehive of activity today, as de luxe limousines—Chryslers, Cadillacs and Stream-lined Packards—belonging to Big Business and High Finance, hurried thither, in response to the summons of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission, which held its sittings there today.

The Commission arrived in the City on Saturday and consists of Mr. Srinivas Varadachari, Chairman, and Mr. Justice P. B. Chakravarty and Mr. V. D. Mazumdar, Members.

The Commission expects to complete its work in the City within a fortnight's time.

BANK EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

No Agreement On Classification

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

REPRESENTATIVES of both the employers and employees placed their views on classification of banks before the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), which began their hearing at Council Hall today.

The Tribunal consists of the Chairman, Mr. K. C. Sen, former President of the Industrial Court, Bombay, and Mr. J. N. Majumdar, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. N. C. Aiyer, retired Judge of the Madras High Court.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Tribunal apply to 170 banking companies in India including those which have suspended payments and are in liquidation. The matters under reference include scales of pay dearness allowances bonus, provident fund, pension, insurance, leave rules, hours of work, recruitment retrenchment etc.

Representatives of bank employees did not agree with one another on the point of classification of banks.

Mr. Shantilal Shah representing Gujarat and Saurastra banking employees maintained that the classification should continue and classification of salaries to employees should be on the capacity of the banks to pay. If the tribunal gave the award, laying down a uniform system of salaries to all bank employees, bigger banks would take advantage of it and reduce their scales of pay.

Mr. Shantilal Shah also stated that smaller banks might suffer financially if the salaries fixed by the tribunal were too high and consequently the danger of unemployment among the middle-classes would loom large. Employees of smalled banks might gain now, but ultimately they would face unemployment as a result of closing down the smaller banks, he added.

NO JUSTIFICATION

Mr. N. V. Phadke, on behalf of the All-India Bank employees Federation, said that there was no justification for classification of banks into different categories. The capacity of the industry as a whole should be taken into consideration while fixing the minimum wages for the employees of the banks, he stated. He, therefore, urged for the abolition of classification of banks in India.

Imperial Bank of India Staff Asso-

Prof. K. T. Shah on behalf of the ciation said that banks were not ordinary industries, but public utilities and, therefore, there should be one category of all banks in this country.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India did not express any opinion on the issue of classification of banks into different categories. He said that his Bank was not covered by this classification.

Mr. R. J. Collah speaking on behalf of the Bank of India and Central Bank of India pleaded for broad classification of banks into three categories. He, however, did not think that the classification should be rigid and scientific.

Mr. Tanubhai Desai representing smaller banks pleaded for classification of banks on the capacity of banks to earn profits and pay their salaries accordingly to employees.

The Tribunal will continue the hearing tomorrow.

For August Heroes

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Goverpment of Bombay has amended the instructions to the Staff Selection Committee for selection of candidates for appointment as Primary school teachers to provide opportunities of serving as teachers to those who could not get the prescribed educational qualifications due to their participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1942.

NON-TEACHING STAFF OF SCHOOL BOARDS

Retrospective Effect For Allowances

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In amplification of its earlier orders on the subject, the Government of Bombay has directed that the revised rates of pay for the inferior staff and those of compensatory local allowance house rent allowance and dearness allowance for all classes of non-teaching staff of District School Boards should be given retrospective effect from January 1, 1947 instead of April 1, 1948.

It has also directed that the flat increase of Rs. 10 in the rates of dearness allowance of Government servants sanctioned in February last should be paid to the non-teaching staff of these Boards, with effect from January 1, 1949 for such period for which it is paid to Government servants.

Authorised Municipalities are being requested to grant similar concessions to their non-teaching school board staff.

REGIONAL LANGUAGE MUST REPLACE ENGLISH

Mavlankar Stresses Need

BOMBAY, Tueday.

STRESSING the need to develop the regional languages, side by side with the national language, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Dominion Parliament and President, the Gujerat University Committee, said at a meeting of the Rotary Club today: "Having adopted a constitution with adult franchise as the basis, we must hurry up to replace English with a language which the people understand. Otherwise democracy will have no meaning".

Mr. Mavlankar said that the idea of regional universities, was first mooted as early as 1924-25, when it was realised that a single university could not cope with the demands made from different parts of the Province. The need for decentralisation then became apparent.

As time passed, it was clear that English could not continue as the official and State language for ever. The Committee, of which he was the Chairman focussed the attention on what was the best medium of instruction in the University. After mature deliberations, it was decided that the mother tongue was the best from all points of view.

It was realised that the richness of words and expressions found in the English language, were absent in the monther language. But, a start had to be made, for there could be no political or cultural progress for the masses in a foreign language. The greater the difficulties, the more urgent was the need to suitably replace English. The difficulties could be no argument for the rejection of the mother tongue.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Since, it was feared that regional languages might encourage provincialism, it was decided that the National language must be compulsory from the High School to graduation and post-graduate studies must be conducted in the National language.

The compulsory inclusion of the National languages, was also regarded necessary in order thath there might be some co-ordination between the different Provinces and communication between Province and Province. In their recommendations to Government on the subject they had gone even further, and students could have the option of using either the regional language or the National language as the medium of their instruction from the High School grades upto graduation also.

The Committee had felt that English must be replaced. Its wealth of expressions and world-wide applicability and usage were recognised. Hence, they had recommended that English also must be a compulsory language from the High School to College.

Answering some questions at the end of the meeting Mr. Mavlankar said: "I will frankly admit that regional languages have not got enough literature. But, this only calls for greater efforts from us".

Q.:— Do you suggest that a student is expected to learn about four or five languages — the mother language, the national language, English and a classical language?

A.:— In most cases the mother language and the national language are not very different as all of them are full of Sanskrit words. Even a classical language will not give much difficulty.

Rotarian C. S. Patel presided and Rotarian Frank Moraes proposed the vote of thanks.

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PAK ANGLE FOR FOREIGN PRESS CONSUMPTION

"Whole Areas Will Become Deserts If India Executes River Plan"

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter) THE principal concern of Pakistan at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly would be the Kashmir question, Sir Mohamad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister said on arrival here yesterday. Pakistan would also take up its river dispute with India, as well as the Evacuee property question.

Sir Zafrullah Khan referred to two other matters about which, he said, his country was in dispute with India. One related to control of the River Ravi, Beas and Sutlej which, he said, had become "internationals" as a result of partition. Pakistan had suggested that the subject should be referred to the International Court of Justice failing any agreement between herself and India.

"If India does what she proposes for the control of the three rivers," he declared, "whole areas of Pakistan will be converted into deserts."

Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the third issue was the question of evacuees' property. He explained that a settlement of this question had been reached within the framework of the "Karachi Agreement" between the two countries.

When it came to implementing the agreement about evacuees property Sir Zafrullah said, it was found that India had introduced legislation, the effect of which would be that India would control large blocks of Muslim property outside the areas covered by the Karachi agreement provision. "That would lead to a further emigration of Muslims" added Sir Zafrullah.

Asked about Communism in Pakistan, Sir Zafrullah Khan said there was none in Western Pakistan, "but Eastern Pakistan borders on Burma which borders on China. There is a risk there and we shall have to be very careful."

IMPORT DUTY OF "BASIC MATERIALS"

KARACHI, Sept. 12 (PTI): The Council of Industries, which concluded its three-day session here recently, has recommended relief in the import duty on "basic materials" required for important industries, it was reliably learned today. Representatives of the industrialists pressed for an appreciable relief on the duty with a view to stimulating the development of industries and accelerating the speed of production, it was understood.

The Council was stated to have recommended abolition of Sale Tax on what were described as "basic raw materials" from the point of view of industrial development and reduction in charges on rail transport of industrial raw materials particularly furnace oil, pig iron, scrap and raw steel.

INDONESIAN WOMEN CONFER

Demand Equality Of Rights And Opportunities

JOGJAKARTA, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Over 163 women delegates from all over Indonesia—from far off Minado, Celebes, Borneo, Madura Bali, Lombok, Sumatra and Java—have just concluded here a four-day session to take stock of what the organisers called "the growth of national consciousness among women in Indonesia", writes "P.T.I." representative in Indonesia.

The Conference protested against the "mass murders" by Dutch troops of thousands of civilians in south celebes (last year) and other places and decided to send the protest to the Republican and Federal Delegations at The Hague.

The Women's Conference also decided that in the future United States of Indonesia there should be equal rights and opportunities for all citizens and that everyone should have the right to decent living and working conditions.

EVACUATION OF SIND HINDUS

Arrangements Complete

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 13: Arrangements by the Government of India for the evacuation of the remaining one and a half lakhs of Hindus from Sind are now said to be nearly complete.

Since the inter-Dominion rail-link via Jodhpur has been restored, arrangements are being made to run special trains from Hyderabad (Sind) to Ahmedabad. For this purpose a transit camp is being put-up near Hyderabad (Sind) Railway Station where Hindus arriving from the interior will be provided shelter in the first instance. From there, they will be transhipped in full train loads to Ahmedabad where arrangements for their reception and stay have been finalised in Sabarmati camp.

The main hitch in this connection has, it is reported, arisen over the rejection by Pakistan authorities of the names of some social and Congress workers of Sind whom the Government of India desired to depute in various parts of Sind as their Liasion Officers to help the Hindus to move without much difficulty from their villages and reach the Hyderabad camp.

The evacuation work will actually begin as soon as the Pakistan authorities give their consent to the revised list of Liasion officers which has since been submitted by the Government of India.

U. N. SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

The U.N. Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources opened at Lake Success recently. Carter Goodrich (Centre) Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York, and Programme Director of UNSCCUR, discusses programme with, left to right: Antoine Goldet, Director of U.N. Department of Economic Affairs: Mr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Scientific Research; Fairfield Osborn, President of New York Zoological Society, and Colin G. Clark, Director of the Australian Bureau of Industry.

PAK RAIDERS ACTIVE ON RAJASTHAN BORDER

Armed Police Pickets To Be Rushed To Danger Zones

(From Our Correspondent)

REGULAR reports are being received here about raids on Indo-Pakistan border in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Bikaner units of Rajasthan by Pakistan personnel resulting in the loss of men and property on this side of the border.

The Government of Rajasthan Union has, it is understood, prepared a scheme to check the day-to-day attacks from the Pakistan side on the borders of Rajasthan Union.

According to information available a large number of raiders are assembling at several pockets in the Bhawalpur State of Pakistan and an attack on the Indian territory is expected in the near future. The inhabitants of Bikaner have submitted a memorandum to the Commissioner, Bikaner and to the Rajasthan Government urging them to take counter measures to check the expected raid.

According to another information about 85 armed militarymen and 25 civilians of Sind entered Khara village in Jaisalmer and raided the neighbouring villages, killing one person and injuring several. The matter has been reported to the States and Defence Ministries Government of India.

CAMEL-LIFTING

Recently, some Pakistanis numbering 12 raided a place Maghisar in Bikaner and killed one person and one ox, besides took away 13 camels with them. A chase by the army forced them to leave behind some camels.

Another report from Jaisalmer says that there was a raid on Khara village on the border, when a Jagirdar of Khoori Moolji Sodha by name, was taken away by the raiders. In the encounter that followed between the Pakistanis and the villagers, some Indians are reported to have been killed.

Report has also been received from Nachan village about the taking away of some camels by Pakistanis from there.

PRECAUTIONS

These raids have been the occasion for high level discussions on the defence of the border. It has been proposed to place armed police pickets on the border lines like those at the Assam-Burmah border-lines. Another proposal is to raise a new force of army-cum police of 1,000 persons. About a hundred new police stations will be established on the 700-mile Indo-Pakistan border touching Rajasthan Union and every station will have nine constables and a sub-inspector.

The Government have also decided to install telephone and wireless connections in every police station and their relations will be directly with the Army Headquarters at Jaipur.

It is also learnt that the Government have also decided to supply drums to every police station to use it as a danger alarm to inform the public of surrounding areas.

The Rajpramukh of the Rajasthan Union has also ordered the Chief Pilot of the Rajasthan Government to take in possession all the aeroplanes owned by the integrating states with a view to sending of forces in urgent need to the affected areas. About 18 aeroplanes have been taken so far.

The whole scheme will cost about 10 lakhs of rupees annually. The Rajasthan Government have appealed to the Government of India to share at least half of this expenditure with the Rajasthan Government because the Centre has an equal responsibility in the defence of the border line.

The scheme has been forwarded to the Ministries of Finance, Defence States and Home for necessary ap-

PREVENTION OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

Agenda For Conference Of Local Authorities

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter)—Prevention of road accidents was one of the problems before the third conference of the International Union of Local Authorities which opened here today. It was attended by 240 delegates representing 21 countries—among them 65 mayors from towns in India, Europe and the United States.

The agenda of the Conference, which was opened by Pieter V. Jacobus Oud, Burgomaster of Rotterdam, had four headings:

(1) Prevention of road accidents.
(2) Housing shortages.
(3) Heating of urban districts.
(4) Food and drink hygine.

Saurashtra Scheme

RAJKOT, Sept. 13 (PTI): The Saurashtra Government has drawn up a scheme to supply multi-vitamin tablets to 6,000 school children, 50 per cent of the total number in Saurashtra.

This was revealed by the Director of Health at a meeting to organize medical health survey of school children in Rajkot under the auspices of Saurashtra Research Association. The Association proposes to examine about 4,000 children in the town.

AFGHAN FRUITS BOYCOTT

Move In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 13: On account of the continuance of alleged hostile attitude of Afghanistan towards Pakistan, a move is afoot for the boycott of Fresh and Dry Fruits coming from Afghanistan.

Ever since the partition of the country, Pakistan has been the main consumer of Afghan fruits which are distributed in large quantities daily all over Western Pakistan.

Before this boycott could be given effect to, people—particularly the youngsters in the N.W.F.P.—who used to wear the Afghan cap with pride, have started giving it up automatically as they are probably ashamed to adorn their heads with a cap which is made and known by the name of their 'enemy' country!

GUN AIMED AT ISRAELI PREMIER

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12. (PTI-Reuter): A 35-year-old bearded man aimed a sten gun at Israeli Premier David Ben Gurion in Parliament today but no shorts were fired and he was disarmed. The man whose name was given as Avraham Tzfati entered the President's box with the sten gun wrapped in pamphlets calling for the establishment of a third Jewish temple in Jerusalem. At the time the President was sitting on the Government bench opposite the box. The man was mistaken for a bodyguard, but after a few minutes he brandished the sten gun. The alarm was raised and he was soon overpowered by attendants and taken out. Parliament continued its debate as though nothing had happened.

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 13 (PTI): The Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Madras is now conducting experiment on the standardisation of sheep breeding in the Nilgiris, it is learnt.

There are at present about one hundred sheep breed by the Department and the wool cut from selected breeds has yielded good results.

An official of the Department claimed that "wool produced in the Nilgiris is the best in the whole of India". The Department will conduct experiments in the breeding of sheep to standardise and obtain the best wool.

INDIAN EXPERTS STUDY ANGLO-U.S. PACT

Keen Interest Evinced

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (P.T.I.): Indian financial experts noted with the keenest interest here today the steps announced by the tripartite conference to eliminate the sterling area's dollar gap "by 1952", cables D. P. Wagle, "P.T.I" correspondent at U.N. Headquarters.

The "communique" issued by the three participating countries was in the hands of the Indian Delegation to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank within a very short time after its release.

The delegation were the having a meeting on the eve of tomorrow's joint session of the two international bodies.

Members of the delegation declined to comment on the results of the tripartite talks but the first unofficial reaction was that under the contemplated relaxation of the provisions of section nine of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, India's export trade in such articles as carpets and fruits would benefit.

The fact that outstanding sterling balances which amounted to 13,500,000,000 dollars four years ago were at the end of 1948 "approximately the same as at the end of June 1945", was another point of comment.

It was felt that discussion of this subject in relation to the provision of capital goods to certain underdeveloped countries would be one of the most important aspects of the talks and the "further study" of the problem, which has been promised in the "communique" would, it was said, be awaited by the countries concerned.

Reaction among most of the delegations to the International Fund and Bank was extemely favourable.

The general feeling was that the meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund would have no occasion to take any action in the question of the devaluation of the pound sterling.

It was learnt here today that India's application for a loan from the World Bank, amounting to about 12,000,000 dollars, is expected to be sanctioned before the end of this month.

This loan is for the purpose of clearing one and a half million acres of jungle and reclaiming four million weed infested acres of land in India.

The first loan of 34,000,000 dollars was sanctioned on August 18 to help solve India's transport problems. A third loan for the first stage of the Damodar Valley Project at Bokaro, in Bihar, will also be taken up shortly. This loan, an authoritative source said today would probably go through before the end of October.

PAKISTAN INCOMPLETE WITHOUT KASHMIR!

Minister's Outburst At Lahore Meeting

LAHORE, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan's Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani said here today that Kashmir was "an article of faith" with Pakistan, and "not merely a piece of land or a source of rivers", and as such Pakistanis would "shed their last drop of blood in its cause".

The Minister was addressing a largely attended meeting under the auspices of the West Punjab Muslim students Federation on the occasion of Jinnah's death anniversary.

Mr. Gurmani said, "We are fighting for Kashmir on the same principle as that on which we fought for Pakistan. We took a solemn vow that we would secure for all areas of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, where Muslims were in a majority, their fundamental right of self-determination—the right to govern themselves in accordance with their own wishes and requirements.

As long as the 32 lakhs of our brethren in Kashmir are denied this right Pakistan will remain incomplete. The completion of Pakistan was the most cherished dream of the Quaid-e-Azam and it has got to be fulfilled".

Mr. Gurmani continued, "Our beloved Quaid-e-Azam liberated us and won for us Pakistan. If now, when we are a free nation with all the resources of our great country behind us we fail to secure the completion of Pakistan as envisaged by its architects, we are not fit to live".

Despite "everything India has done to hamper and sabotage Pakistan's economic stabilisation", Mr. Gurmani said, "Pakistanis could take legitimate pride in the fact that today their country's economy is more firm and sound than India's"

A Mad Lover

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 13: Enraged at the refusal of the father of the girl to marry his daughter to him, one Iqbal Hussein is reported to have shot the father dead in Hyderabad (Sind).

Iqbal Hussein, who is said to be of 40 years of age with his wife and three children alive, fell in love with a 20 year-old girl Zubeida. He went to Zubeida's father asking for her hand and on being refused took out his revolver and shot him dead.

Zubeida, on hearing the shots, ran to her father's rescue when another bullet hit her also. She was removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment where she soon expired. Iqbal Hussein surrendered himself to the police.

New Pak-U. K. Trade Pact

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 13: According to a press note issued by the Commerce Ministry, the question of negotiating a new agreement dealing with Tariff and Trade matters between Pakistan and United Kingdom is at present under active consideration of both the governments.

The press note further adds that as soon as the basis of negotiations is settled, the question will be discussed at expert level in Karachi between the representatives of the two governments.

Permits Being Cancelled

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 13: The Pakistan authorities have now started cancelling the multi-journey permits issued by them for a period of one year to Hindu businessmen.

All the holders of such permits have been served with notices to leave Pakistan within seven days if they are in possession of this kind of permits only. Hindu businessmen affected by these latest orders include Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, ex-Mayor of Karachi and the ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

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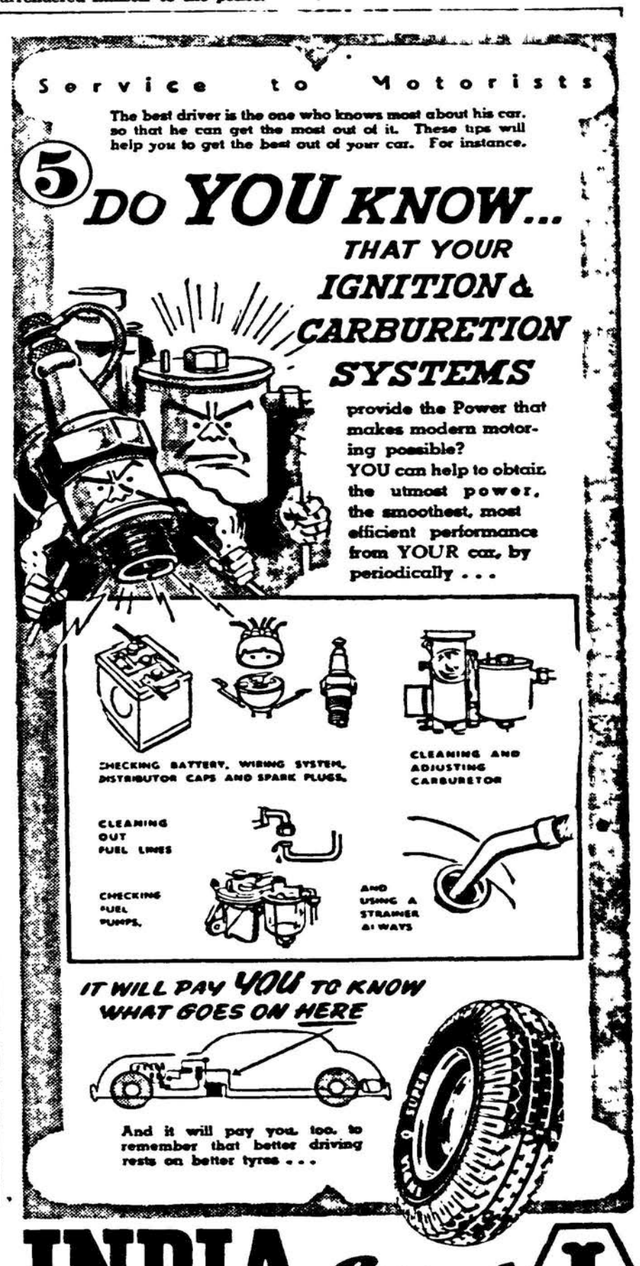
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FERREIRA'S STAMINA AGAIN PROVES UNDOING OF LEWIS

Davinder And Motiram's Plucky Fight Against Holders

MRS. LEWIS ACCOUNTS FOR MISS FARIAS IN W. I. BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

STAMINA once again proved to be the undoing of India's Thomas Cup Captain George Lewis, when he went down for the second time this season to Henry Ferreira in the semi-final of the Western India Badminton championships at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening. Putting up a spirited display in the first game, Lewis won the same, but was no match for the tougher compatriot of his in the next two which he lost tamely. Although they lost Davinder Mohan and Motiram Desai put up a praiseworthy fight against the holders Mug we and Bala Ullal in the semi-final of the men's doubles.

The first time George Lewis and Henry Ferreira met this season at the Bandra Gymkhana, Henry got the better of the veteran Indian player, due to the same handicap of Lewis', the stamina. But when the two met afterwards in the recently concluded Cricket Club of India tournament George revenged his earlier defeat.

This evening it was again the turn of the younger player to last out in three games. The first game was fought at a tremendous pace, both players going all out to gain points. Henry was all for forcing the game, but Lewis was not to be outdone. He added to the interest of the game by playing equally speedy strokes. Long rallies were the highlight of the first game, which George won at 15-11. George was fast tiring out and the strenuous first game told its own tale, when in the second game he went down scoring only four points. Ferreira, who was looking as fresh as ever took full advantage of his opponent's weakness, and ran up a lead of 14-0 in the decider before Lewis knew what was happening. The game went to Ferreira at 15-4 and with it the right to meet Davinder Mohan in the final tomorrow. Davinder won his semi-final against Burjor Shroff this evening in two straight games. But at times Burjor's smashes were such that even Davinder had no answer for them. In the first game Burjor went level with the champion till nine all, but then Davinder showed his paces, and won the game without the loss of any more points. The second game Davinder won at 15-8.

The semi-final of the men's doubles between Mugwe and Bala Ulial, the holders of the title and unbeaten this season, and Davinder Mohan and Motiram Desai provided glorious badminton in the first game when Motiram was fresh. Davinder was in top form today, and receiving excellent support in the first game from his partner Motiram they wrested the initial game from the hitherto unbeaten combination. Motiram was at least in the first game equal to the task and played as well as the remaining three champions, and to a newcomer it would have seemed that he was watching a battle royal between four players of the same class. Such was the display of Motiram this evening. But with fatigue overtaking him Motiram was a changed player in the next two. Whereas in the first game he bore the opponents' attack directed solely at him in the manner of a champion, in the last two games he did not prove upto the task, and Davinder and he lost to the champions in tame games.

The other semi-final of the men's doubles in which Henry Ferreira and Homi Talyarkhan—who have incidentally been runners-up in all the tournaments this season—went down to the brilliant young combination of Patil and Bhopardikar in three games. Ferreira's having played a strenuous singles had obviously a lot to do with this defeat, and by that it is not intended to deprive the winners of the victory which they so very deservingly earned. With Henry fresh this match may have even matched the other semi-final of the same event. Before Henry and Homi could settle down Patil and Bhopardikar ran away with first game conceding but a solitary point. Rallying round for a spirited and plucky fight Henry and Homi improved matters considerably by winning the second game to level the scores. The decider was also fought in the same fashion and largely due to Henry's tiring out he and his partner had to accept defeat in the decider.

Mrs. Nobhina Lewis played her usual confident game to confirm her recent victory over Betty Farias which the latter suffered in the Cricket Club of India. It will be remembered that Betty had beaten her opponent in the Suburban tournament, and it was argued by her supporters that at the time of her defeat in the CCI at the hands of Nobhina, Betty was not at all well and consequently she could not give forth her best.

This evening's semifinal thus revenges Nobhina's defeat earlier squarely and it is Betty herself to blame for today's losing. In the first game Betty committed far too many mistakes to have any chance. And in the second Betty was leading 5-0 and then 7-2, but a tactical error on her part cost her the match. In spite of seeing her high services and other high returns being systematically and correctly smashed by Nobhina, Betty persisted in giving her opponent high returns, and paid the penalty for the same. Mrs. Lewis now meets Miss Mumtaz Chinoy in the final. The latter easily accounted for Miss Tehmi Vakeel in the other semifinal this evening.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles

SEMIFINALS: Davinder Mohan beat B. D. Shroff, 15-9, 15-8; Henry Ferreira beat George Lewis, 11-15, 15-4, 15-4.

Women's Singles

SEMIFINALS: Miss M. R. Chinoy beat Miss T. H. Vakeel, 11-1, 21-5; Mrs. N. Lewis beat Miss B. Farias, 11-2, 11-9.

Men's Doubles

SEMIFINALS: D. G. Mugwe and Bala V. Ullal beat Davinder Mohan and M. N. Desai, 13-18, 15-5, 15-9; M. S. Patil and M. K. Bhopardikar beat H. Ferreira and H. K. Talyarkhan, 15-1, 12-15, 15-11.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINAL: B. D. Shroff and Mrs B. Castellino beat K. S. Tiley and Mrs. Panday, 15-9, 15-9.

Junior's Singles

S. A. Phalnikar beat J. S. Mehta, 15-11, 15-2.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

5-30 p.m. JUNIOR'S SINGLES SEMIFINAL: V. M. Bhat vs. D. Beharilal; 5-50 WOMEN'S DOUBLES SEMIFINAL: Miss M. R. Chinoy and Mrs. N. Lewis vs. Miss B. Farias and Miss T. H. Vakeel; 6-10 JUNIOR'S SINGLES SEMIFINAL: A. Parikh vs. S. A. Phalnikar; 6-30 MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Davinder Mohan vs. Henry Ferreira; 6-50 MIXED DOUBLES SEMIFINALS: M. S. Patil and Miss B. Farias vs. G. P. Shirke and Miss S. Nigudkar: 7-10 B. D. Shroff and Mrs. B. Castelino vs. Davinder Mohan and Mrs. N. Lewis.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR AHMEDABAD TEAM

All-Round Display By D. Shodhan For Visitors

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Combined Colleges of Bombay inflicted an innings defeat on the Combined Colleges of Ahmedabad in their two day match which concluded today at the E.L. and R.I.S. ground at the Oval.

The Bombay Colleges compiled 123 runs in reply to their opponents first innings score of 63. Polly Umrigar scored 57 adding only two more runs to his overnight score of 55 and this was affected by the immaculate bowling of D. Shodhan, who finally returned an analysis of 6 for 41. K. C. Mashruwalla was the only other batsman to stand up to the Ahmedabad attack and was unbeaten with 22 to his credit. Pandya capture 3 wickets for 18 runs.

The Combined Colleges of Ahmedabad in their second knock fared equally disastorously as they did in their first venture and Panjabi was again responsible for their downfall. They just managed to collect 59 runs and were unable to avoid the innings defeat falling short by two runs. P. Pandya and D. Medh were top scorers for the visitors with 25 and 13 respectively.

The following were the scores:—

COMBINED AHMEDABAD COLLEGES XI:— 63 (D. Medh 21, D. Sodhan 13; Punjabi 4 for 24, S. Gupte 3 for 18 and 59 (P. Pandya 25, D. Medh 13, Punjabi 3 for 18).

COMBINED BOMBAY COLLEGES: 123 (P. Umrigar 57, K. C. Mashruwalla not out 22; D. Shodan 6 for 41, P. Pandya 3 for 18).

ANJUNA ENTER SEMI FINAL

Turner Cup Football

Assagao Youths Association who had shown great form in their last engagement, gave a poor display and eventually lost to St. Michael's Anjuna S. C. by a solitary goal in the quarter final round of the Turner Memorial Cup Tournament at the Brabourne Stadium on Tuesday evening. Anjuna now meet Cuncolim Union in the semi-final.

A draw would have been the correct index and Assagao had as many good chances as Anjuna, but they repeatedly failed in front of the goal. Anjuna on the other hand, settled down soon, and E. Lobo their outside left twice hit the bar before the game was five minutes old. Then midway through this half, M. D'Souza scored for Anjuna, which Walter in Assaga's goal failed to stop. Assagao tried hard to equalize in the second half, but Anjuna's defence played extremely well.

Henry Ferreira

JIMMY MEHTA GOES DOWN FIGHTING

Western India Squash Championship

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A High Standard of squash was witnessed in the Western India Championships Professional Single match at the C.C.I. Squash Courts this evening.

Umerkhan beat Yusuf 9-5, 9-1, 9-5 and spectators in witnessing this match were treated to a delightful exhibition of squash in which long drawn out rallies ended in sensational finishes. Umerkhan had to do his best to displace Yusuf who fought a losing battle with his back to the wall.

Jimmp Mehta, the Indian Davis Cup Tennis player went down fighting to F. P. Pandole a seeded player. Jimmy claimed the opening game by some intelligent play, but due to lack of stamina faded out easily.

Major Khanna another seeded player took things easy against R. F. Moss whom he beat in straight games.

Raj Kumar Narpat Singh beat M. L. Apte also in straight games, but Apte deserves mention for the splendid way in which he fought out every point against the holder of the title.

The following are the results:

Raj Kumar Narpat Singh beat M. L. Apte 9-3, 9-1, 9-2.

F. Castelino beat E. Raymond 9-0, 9-0, 9-0.

Maj. K. Khanna beat R. F. Moss 9-3, 9-0, 9-4.

Maj. K. C. Anand beat K. K. Malhotra 9-0, 9-0, 9-0.

F. P. Pandole beat J. Mehta 8-10, 9-1, 9-2, 9-1.

PROFESSIONAL SINGLES

Umerkhan beat Yusuf 9-5, 9-1, 9-5.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

6 p.m R. B. Jhaveri vs K. K. Khanna; Maj K. C. Anand vs Jayendraisinh; K. Dewansharar vs D. S. Dalal; R. A. A. Smith vs Adi Billimoria; S. F. Karaka vs F. P. Pandole.

"Pancho" Gonzales May Turn Professional

LOS ANGLES, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Richard Gonzales, United States Amateur Lawn Tennis Champion, said today he might turn professional if enough money were offered. . "It all depends on what the financial offer is", he said.

Asked if he had received any professional offers, "Pancho" said that Bobby Riggs brought up the matter "and gave me some idea of what I would get."

Jack Kramer, the world professional champion, with whom Riggs is associated had said that he would like to sign the amateur champion, for his troupe.

SOVIET UNION GAINS FULL MEMBERSHIP

International Volley-Ball Federation

PRAGUE, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Union was made a full member of the International Volley-Ball Federation during the federations Congress here. Other nations to whom full membership was granted were Bulgaria, Israel, Lebanon and Turkey bringing the total of member nations to twenty-one.

The Federation accepted the membership applications of Albania, Argentina and Norway.

CRICKET IN SINGAPORE

Indians Top Batting And Bowling Averages

SINGAPORE, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Indians head the batting and bowling averages in representative cricket in Singapore this season.

Y. Madari, the Indian association batsman, tops the batting with an average of 23.50 for five innings, in three of which he was not out. Another Indian, S. Lall Singh is second with an average of 20.33 runs for four innings not out, once.

Nagiah, with a total of nine wickets leads the bowling at the rate of 4.11 runs per wicket.

KARDAR PLACED THIRD IN BOWLING AVERAGES

Position In Warwickshire County Cricket Club

LONDON, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Abdul Hafeez Kardar, the Indian test player, finished third in the bowling averages of the Warwickshire County Cricket Club this season.

His average was 22.81 against 20.30 by Eric Hollies, who finished ahead of him.

He was seventh in the batting averages. He played twenty innings in 12 matches, being not out in three of them, and scored 456 runs. His highest innings for the county was 57.

POONA RACES

Handicaps For Fifth Day

POONA, Sept. 13 (PTD.—The following are the handicaps for the Fifth Day of Poona Races to be held on Saturday, September 17.

THE GIMCRCK STAKES—DISTANCE ONE MILE

Gamble for Love 9.4 Deuce of Clubs 9.0 Trumpeldor 9.0 Kennereth 9.0 Play On 8.11 Pavan 8.11 Summer Lightning 8.11 Prince of Mahad 8.11 Georgette 8.8 Pride of Hindustan 8.7 Nature Boy 8.7.

Total stakes Rs. 19,375-0-0, Winner the cup and Rs. 13,078-2-0, Second Rs. 3,875-0-0, Third Rs. 2,421-14-0.

THE KASABA PLATE SEVEN FURLONGS

Deepak Mahal 10.4 Shan-E-Hind 9.0 Paper King 8.10 First Royalty 8.7 Firmament 8.5 Jacquemont 8.0 Zam Zam 7.11 Take On 7.4 Coup D'etat 7.4.

Top weight not accepting weights will be raised 3 lbs.

THE KAMSHET PLATE ONE AND QUARTER MILES

Courage 9.2 Repartee 9.0 Shubh Luxmi 8.13 Pay Master 8.12 Little John 8.12 Goodwill 8.10 Chin Up 8.9 Prospero 8-7 Royal Mantle 8.7 Nirvana 8.6 The Judge 8.4 Windsor Park 8.4 Taslaroon 8.4 Game Bid 8.4 Maid of Honour 8.1 Once Again 8.1 Stylish Lady 8.1 Dragon Seed 7.6.

THE CLUB PLATE DIV. I SIX FURLONGS

Magnificent 9.2 Deuce of Clubs 9.0 Tamanna 9.0 Flying Princess 8.13 Havana 8.13 Embarkation 8.12 Belle Starr 8.12 Sweetie Shah 8.11 Gentle Whisper 8.9 Gang Bhup 8.6 Phone Again 8.1 Summer Lightning 8-7 Vagabond Queen 7.13.

THE CLUB PLATE DIV. II SIX FURLONGS

Rukhsana 9.2 Bold Bandit 9.1 Whirlwind 9.0 Royal Poet 8.13 Beautiful 8.12 Yearling 8.11 King's Cup 8.11 Son of a Gun 8.7 Pratapgarh 8.7 Peppermint 8.5 Who's That 8.5 Star Saphire 8.5 Pegotty 8.2 Aarzu 8.0.

To be ridden by Indian jockeys, half jockeys and apprentice jockeys with allowances.

THE SALPA PLATE DIV. I SIX FURLONGS

Neola 9.3 Pavan 9.2 Great Lady 8.13 Marlow 8-12, Georgette 8.12 Carpala 8.10 Tawaqul 8.8 Chetna 8.8 Ajinkya Tara II 8.7 Kickshaw 8.7 Belle Amie 8-7 Plucky Princess 8.5 Al Hamra 8.4 Chhoti Begum 8.3 Miss Prestige 8.2 Tortoi 8.1.

To be ridden by Indian jockeys, half jockeys and apprentice jockeys with allowances.

THE SALPA PLATE DIV II SIX FURLONGS

Who Knows 9.4 Down South 9.3 Gay Count 9.1 Mr. Rambler 9.1 Mirella 8.13 Gipsy Bill 8.13 Bara Mulla 8.13 Untamed Prince 8.9 No No Nanette 8.7 Post to Post 8.7 Mah Khurshid 8.5 My Chance 8.4 My Pleasure 8.4 Celeste 8.3 Mayfair Lady 7.9 Khushroo 7.4.

To be ridden by apprentice jockeys with allowances.

THE BADLAPUR PLATE ONE MILE, ONE FURLONG.

Gwalior Express 9.5 Morning 9.2 Desert Hawk 9.0 Royal Highness 8.12 Prove It 8.6 Icy Hot 8.4 Jai Malhar 7.11 Midinette 7.9 Khyber 7.2 Amar Hind 7.2.

To be ridden by Indian jockeys, half jockeys and apprentice jockeys with allowances.

THE SHIVAJI PLATE SIX FURLONGS

Heartbreaker 8.12 Little Star 8.12 Triple Alliance 8.12 Furat 8.12 Marhaba 8.12 Par Excellence 8.12 Lochinvar 8.12 Thunderer 8.12 Past the Post 8.9 Egyptian Belle 8.9 Grace Darling 8.9 Aafring 8.9.

To be ridden by Indian jockeys, half jockeys and apprentice jockeys with allowances.

Trades Suffer First Defeat In Senior Harwood League

CHAMPIONS BEATEN IN CONCLUDING GAME BY TATAS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Trades suffered their first defeat in the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the hands of Tata's in the concluding match of this tournament. Trades have only drawn otherwise twice, but never tasted a defeat in the league.

Tata's gained two snap goals one each half, both through their changed centre forward Shetty. Trades defeat may be attributed to their failure of the forwards to score first time and for which the Tata defence stood well in the picture. Papen (senior) pulled his side out well and he was able to do so only after tackling first time. Krishnan gave a polished display at centre half. D'Costa affected some frand saves under the bar, but was injured and was removed midway in the second half.

Tatas were the holders last year of this championship and this evening they had to be content with the runners-up position. Their colours were lowered from the flagstaff and the Trades flag will flutter during the next Harwood League season.

At the conclusion of the game Capt. Sawhney distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

Tatas were doing the attacking from the start, but they were not dangerous. Soon Trades transferred play and off a free kick taken by Narayan Thomas rushed to head, but D'Costa the goalie rushed and just got to it but tripped and Lallo tried to get his foot in but Krishnan cleared.

Trades were trying hard, but failure to open out the game was proving a bit expensive. Thomas tried on three occasions but he was rather unlucky D'Costa collected twice and once the ball sailed over the post.

Interest was livened when Balan ran down the left flank centred a chort pass in goalmouth and Shetty lying handy overcame Woodcock to scure the opening goal of the match and also his sides first goal in the twenty fifth minute of play.

Trades were trying hard to maintain their unbeaten record by at least getting in the equalizer. A free kick outside the bod was taken by Parab, but Papen headed it over the cross bar at the expense of a corner which however proved otherwise.

With one goal down Trades resumed the second session with an all out attack and Thomas, Parab and Maxy tried had. D'Costa affected a fine save from Thomas's kick and another which Thomas headed in.

From a very quick passing movement Bhimrao pushed on to a defender and Thomas got hold of the rebound and sent in an angular shot which D'Costa saved at the corner of the net.

Midway towards the second half D'Costa, Tatas goalkeeper received an injury and stumbled down in a faint and was bleeding profusely. The game was suspended and Ananthram took his place in goal. D'Costa who was bleeding from the nose was removed on a stretcher to take no further part in the game.

Shetty put Tatas an a sound footing when he had Govind beaten to the ball and then pushed it past Sanjiva right in the topmost corner of the net in the twentieth minute of the second moiety. This goal sealed the fate of Trades, who though they were playing against ten men and a raw goalie were unable to score.

The teams:—

TATA'S:— D. D'Costa, Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.); Ananthram, Krishnan, Damodar; Anthony, Anwer, Shetty, Braganza, Balan.

TRADES:— Sanjiva; Manuel, Woodcock; Govind, Middlecoat, Narayan; Bhimrao, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Maxy Fernandes.

Referee:— N. Natarajan.

The following are the final positions of the teams in the First Division of the Harwood Footbal League which concluded this evening:—

Teams.	P	W	D	L	GOALS F	A	P
Trades,	16	13	2	1	43	13	28
Tata,	16	10	1	4	44	17	23
G.I.P.	16	9	0	7	34	28	18
St Francis							
Goans,	16	8	2	6	22	19	18
Burmah-Shell,	16	8	2	6	29	30	18
Bombay Amateur,	16	6	3	6	22	26	15
Goan S.C.	16	6	3	7	17	19	15
Rashid S.C.	16	5	3	10	17	35	9
Bombay Gymkhana	16	0	0	16	13	52	0

KOHINOOR MILLS BEAT WIMCO

Das Cup Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Two matches were decided this evening in the Das Cup. In the first game the Senior string of Kohinoor Mills easily beat Wimco S. C. by four goals to one while in the later game Little Pioneers accounted for Indian Culture League by three goals to nil at the St. Xaviers ground Parel.

Y. Sen Gupta gave Pioners the lead in the fifteenth minute from a free kick from forty yards out. At the interval Pioneers led by a goal. After changing ends they added two more. S. Chakravarty and A. B. Bhattacharya were responsible for them.

Kohinoor Mills 'A' were fortunate that they won their replayed encounter against Wimco S. C. by four goals to one.

Wimco had better team but lack of finish and poor markmanship deprived them of scoring on numerous occasions. Mendes the Kohinoor custodian saved his side from certain defeat by bringing off saves from three positive sitters.

Sridar gave Wimco the lead in the tenth minute but this lead was shortlived for Yacob soon equalised for the Mills. A minute before the rest period Kohinoor forged into lead when they secured a gift goal from a corner taken by Bob. A Wimco defender in trying to clear put the ball into his own net. After the change of ends the Mills added two more goals through Dinkar and Yacob to make sure of victory.

AHMED SAILOR CUP

St. Sebastian H. S. beat Antonio D'Silva H. S. by two goals to nil in the Ahmed Sailor Cup Tournament. B. Noronaha and Louis scored for the winners.

INTRIGUING POSITION IN JUNIOR DIVISION

Harwood League At Parel

The Second Division of the Harwood League Section 'A' has reached a very interesting stage where four teams will do battle for premier honours and a false move by any one of them will result in their spoiling their chances of doing so. B.E.S.T. Sports Club, General Motors Sports Club, H.M.I. Dockyard 'A', and Tata's 'A' are the teams concerned. The last named team have the most difficult task as they have still to play three more games while the remaining three teams have only to play one more game. B.E.S.T. have the best chance of winning their section if they win their next game. Rainbow Sports Club 'A' have already won their Section B' and await the winner of Section 'A' to determine the Champions of the entire League

The following are the positions to date:—

SECTION 'A'

Teams.	P	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
B.E.S.T.	8	4	4	0	17	6	12
General Motors	8	4	3	1	14	5	11
Dockyard 'A'	8	4	3	1	19	3	11
R. I. N.	8	3	3	2	15	10	9
Tata's 'A'	6	3	2	1	9	6	8
Indian Gymkhana	7	3	1	3	17	15	7
Goan Sports 'B'	8	1	5	2	8	11	7
Bombay City 'A'	8	2	2	4	17	16	6
St. Xavier's 'A'	7	2	1	4	7	16	5
Asbestos Cement	8	0	0	8	1	31	0

SECTION 'B'

Teams.	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rainbow 'A'	8	8	0	0	30	1	16
Indian Culture League	8	5	1	2	17	13	11
Khandoba Vijaya	8	5	0	3	27	12	10
Wimco S. C.	7	5	0	2	11	6	10
Little Pioneers	8	4	0	4	10	9	8
Volkart Bros.	8	4	0	4	12	13	8
Young Comrades	8	1	2	5	8	19	4
Young Aryan Goans	7	0	1	6	3	25	1
Matunga Athletic	6	0	0	6	2	22	0

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (PTD): George Telegraph drew with Bhowanipore, each side scoring once, in the only match played today in the First Division Calcutta Football League.

NATIONAL SPORTS CLUB OF INDIA

De Mello Outlines Policy And Plan At Calcutta Meeting

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. (PTI): The plan and programme of the National Sports Club of India, which will be registered in New Delhi next week with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, as the first President, were outlined by Mr. A. S. De Mello, Honorary General Secretary of the Club, at a select gathering of various sports and allied interest in Calcutta last night.

Mr. De Mello said that "with the blessings of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India, the National Sports Club of India was now a fait-accompli"

The idea, he added, was to provide playing fields and stadia for the nation which would lead to the betterment of national health, discipline and character. The structure of the Club would consist of, besides a few patrons, and vice-patrons who would pay Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, a membership of 10,000 or more, each paying a life subscription of Rs. 1,000 and availing of all club and ground facilities, as distinct from the ordinary member, who would pay Rs. 120 a year in addition to an admission fee of Rs. 100 thus an amount of over rupees one crores would be available to start building stadia at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta respectively.

OBJECT OF THE CLUB

Mr. De Mello said that the management of the Club, in the first instance for five years, would be vested in a council of 13 or 15 members, but the local executive committee at different centres would be the real working committee in the centres concerned. And these would be autonomous and not subject to interference by the central council.

"The object of the Club was to promote and not to control sports", he said, and hoped that Calcutta would provide at least three thousand life members who would automatically become members of the Club in Bombay, New Delhi and Madras and enjoy all the privilages, as life members in these centres as they would do in Calcutta.

Dr. S. K. Gupta, President of the I.F.A., speaking on the occasion observed that they would like to study the scheme in all its bearing and before joining they would make it certain that the I.F.A. retained their existing control over football, specially as a scheme for a football stadium in Calcutta, which had been given a start by the late Maharaja of Santosh in 1931, was in an advanced stage

I.F.A. AND SPORTS CLUB

Mr. Pankaj Kumar Gupta, Honorary Secretary of the I.F.A. said "thanks to various local associations and the Government of West Bengal, all details of a cricket and football stadia with club houses in the Eden Gardens had been finalised at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs."

Mr. Gupta, however, did not believe in "isolationism" if it could be at, all helped. But he wanted to be assured that there would be not much interference from the National Sports Club of India in respect of their prior commitments in Calcutta.

Soccer In Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The Malayan Indian Inter-State Soccer Tournament for the Bardhan Trophy was won by Negri Sembilan Indians, who beat Penang Indians by four goals to one.

COMMONWEALTH SIDE FULL OF BOWLERS

Team Arrives In Bombay On October 7

LONDON, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): No overseas team visiting India, Pakistan and Ceylon has been better equipped with bowlers than the Commonwealth side which reaches Bombay on October 7th said Manager, George Duckworth. Tribe and Freer have played for Australia against England in tests and Petitiford appeared in the victory tests of 1945.

These the tourists will turn for their main spin resources, with George pope, the England all-rounder, Lambert, fast leftarm N. Alley and Fits Maurice providing a variety of seam bowling. Ray Smith will be utilised either for slow spin or medium pace.

"The side is as good as any that has toured India and we should do well," Duckworth said. "We have an idea of India's strength from the tour of 1946 and with Vinoo Mankad and Hazare over here in league cricket, we realise what good players they are."

The West Indies batsmen, Frank Worrel and Holt with Norman Oldfield (Northhamptonshire) and Place (Lancashire) will form the nucleus of the batting strength Tribe, Alley and Close are most useful all rounders.

Cliff Gladwin, the Derbyshire and England bowler and Ken Meuleman one of the two Australians who were to join the party in Bombay, had to withdraw from the originally selected side. John Ikin, the Lancashire and England lefthander, declined an invitation on medical advice.

The players leave London on October 6 and are due in Bombay on the following day. Extensive use of air travel will be made, but the baggage leaves London tomorrow ipn the liner Straithaird.

FILLIP TO FOOD PRODUCTION

Village Competitions Planned

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (UPD. Competitions for increasing production and yield of cereals, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., at village, tehsil and provincial levels are to be encouraged and organised by the Government of India as a part of the extensive food production drive in the country.

In order to assist the Provinces and States in organizing these competitions, Shri Ganga Saran Kasan has been appointed Honorary Adviser for organizing competitions for food production.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in a communication to the Provinces and States have suggested that the competitions should be organized at three levels: (A) in each village; (B) between villages in a Tehsil; (C) between Tehsils in a Province. These competitions will be on two distinct lines, one for the best yield in a particular crop or crops and another for the best all-round development. In the first category, individual cultivators will compete and in the second category, villages and tehsils.

The nature of the prizes to be awarded will also vary. It has been suggested that in the case of individual cultivators in the village, a letter of recognition from a high personage or some special privileges might be given. In the case of village or tehsil competitions, prizes should be such as to benefit the entire community e.g., a school building, a tractor or a community radio set. In addition, a cash award will be given to the individual cultivator showing the largest production.

CITY ARRESTS

Arrested on a charge of unauthorised possession of 422 tolas of ganja, valued at Rs. 557, Basappa Sidappa Mudaliar was produced before Mr. Nimazee, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today.

The accused was apprehended at the Bombay Central Station on his alighting from the Saurashtra Mail and the contraband was seized on a search of his luggage.

He was released on bail by the Magistrate.

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A godown at Pinjarpole, Bhuleswar, Bombay, was broken open and artificial silk worth Rs. 16,000 was stolen last night, the Mahartouri Police reported today. It is stated that the thieves used duplicate keys for opening the godown. So far, no arrests have been made.

★ ★ ★

Kazi Ismail Kazi Ahmed was arrested by the police yesterday for driving a car rashly along Bapu Khote Street and causing injuries to a pedestrian. The latter was removed to the hospital where he is being treated for his injuries.

Kazi Ismail is alleged to have driven the car without a driving licence. He was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today.

Unknown Pathan Stabbed Fatally

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Gamdevi Police found the dead body of an unknown Pathan, aged about thirty, lying at Kemp's Corner this morning. The Pathan is believed to have been on duty last night in the vicinity when he was stabbed by some unknown assailants.

The body of the Pathan has been removed to the morgue where it is awaiting identification.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
5-30 p.m. Maharashtra vs. Second Division Harwood League Side. (Rovers Cup).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel
4-30 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs. St. Francis Goans 'B' (H.V.M. Cup).
5-30 p.m. K.P.C.A. vs. Globe Sports 'A' (H.V.M. Cup).

Brabourne Stadium
5-45 p.m. Cuncolim vs. Candolim (Semi-final Turner Cup).

TABLE TENNIS

Islam Gymkhana
5 p.m. Islam Gymkhana Open Tournament.

SQUASH

C. C. I. Squash Courts
6 p.m. Western India Championship.

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana Courts
5 p.m. Finals of Western India Open Championships.

The Bombay Chronicle

Is not the best ordered State that which most nearly approaches to the condition of the individual; as in the body, when but a finger is hurt, the whole frame drawn towards the soul, and forming one realm under the ruling power therein, feels the hurt, and sympathises altogether with the part affected, and we say that the man has a pain in his finger?

—PLATO (Republic)

THE COMPENSATION CLAUSE

Considering the history and origins of the zamindari system, the zamindars might well consider themselves lucky to have got off with the compensation arrangement instead of being asked to face wholesale expropriation. In his illuminating treatise on "Problems of Zamindari and Land Tenure Reconstruction in India", Dr. P. N. Driver has urged some compensation to zamindars because it is necessary to retain their goodwill and secure their cooperation in reconstruction work. He believes that conceding some compensation, to which he is confident they are not the least entitled, will win their gratitude. This is a rather shortsighted view to take and one that leaves out of account the psychology of vested interests ever anxious as they are to exploit every advantage and to stake inordinate claims in the hope of extracting something at least. Dr. Driver himself observes, "A large number of the estates were created by auction-room methods and were not based on any real right to the land. Their origin can be traced to immoral cheating, forgery, corruption and even dacoity.....There is overwhelming evidence to prove it. It is also true that the illegal exactions of the Zamindars in many parts of India have made zamindari stink in our nostrils and destroy much of the right to claim additional compensation". All this is fairly convincing not only as regards the past of the zamindars but also as relates to anything that might be hoped from them in the future as a measure of their "goodwill". Miniature feudal lords, they were a buffer for the rulers against the people and at once an institution based on ruthless exploitation. Under the changed conditions of this country, it is difficult to see how they can be coddled by the present Government of India.

The Congress, however, stood pledged to the policy of compensation and the Article of the Constitution moved on Saturday by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—comment has been pointed on the studied detachment of the drafting Committee, particularly of Dr. Ambedkar—ensures that the State will not take over property without compensating the owner. Bihar, Madras and the United Provinces which have already measures in hand for the abolition of the zamindari system, are specially protected by the two provisions governing bills and acts of a State existing before the commencement of the Constitution; but, if the other Provinces are keen on securing these benefits, they can get them if they move fast enough. With the majorities that the Congress possesses in provincial legislatures, it should be no great problem to have all three readings of a zamindari abolition bill passed in a month or even less. As a matter of fact, seeing that the details of compensation have been left to the legislature, the article under question is not as important as it was made out to be. Certainly those representing vested interests who loudly lamented the encroachment on their rights of private property, may well reserve their tears for a later and more appropriate occasion.

If anything, the article affirms the right of private property by insisting that no property shall be taken over by the State without compensation. This rather restricts the possibilities of any unit pursuing "nationalisation" without due regard to the rights of individuals and it is strange that this point has not been sufficiently noted in the debate except by Mr. B. Das of Orissa who lamented that apart from the three provinces mentioned earlier, none of the others will be able to abolish the zamindari system. Mr. Das is exaggerating but he has a better notion of the article than most of the other critics. A great deal of the rest of the discussion was thoroughly irrelevant and superfluous. Removing a misunderstanding, long cherished by persons from his province, the U.P. Premier Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant flatly told the Assembly that all sections of society which stood in the way of the people's progress and prosperity, would be "crushed". Singularly out of tune with the Article as this assurance is, it is a clarification that industrial exploiters need not expect to escape the vigilance of the Government any lighter than the agricultural lords have done.

A Numerical Hoax

The article in the draft constitution relating to the official language of the State has a recommendation relating to numerals which indicates that the drafting body has either a very keen sense of humour or none. It reads, "the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals". The phrase "international form of Indian numerals" is a rich one which cannot but impress by its utter lack of meaning. A brief glance at the chapter on Numerals in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" will convince the doubting. "Several different claims have been made with respect to the origin of our present numerals, commonly called Arabic but preferably Hindu-Arabic....The country which first used, as far as we know, the largest number of our numeral forms is India. The 1, 4 and 6 are found in the Asoka inscriptions; 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9 appear in the Nana Ghat inscriptions: and the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 in the Nasik caves—all in forms that have considerable resemblance to our own". What does "international form" convey to one who bears this paragraph in mind? Nothing less than the present form by numbers are known the world over, the form which has evolved out of a long journey from India through Arabia to the rest of mankind. Or, if one looks at it another way, the form which has emerged from the development of modern methods of communication. Yet because a section of our Constituent Assembly members is obsessed by a fanatical, narrow-minded patriotism which has held up a decision on the language question for days and months, it is necessary to indulge in a nincompoop about Indian numerals." The world is intelligent enough to recognise the contribution of India to the evolution of the present number symbols but we have to be insistent on our rights even to the extent of infantile attitudes. Seth Govind Das surely struck a peculiarly low mark when he said that he could not understand why "devanagari" numerals should be objected to when the "devanagari" script was accepted; but he gave away the whole show. It was because of the ignorance of himself and men of his way of thinking that we have been made to swallow the ridiculous tautology of "international form of Indian numerals".

To many this will seem a small matter and certainly one that is not worth quarrelling over. But it reveals two attitudes which are fraught with great dangers to the future of this nation. In the first place, our leaders have been saying—and generally heard with great approval—that our national language must be one which keeps growing. There are visions conjured of borrowings from the scientific and technological field to the greater enrichment of Hindi. But here on the very threshold of decision we are faced with a ridiculous and perverse insistence on a crude revivalism, on the one hand, and a juvenile effort to appease the obscurantists by verbal manipulation. Recently, Dr. Morgan advised Indians to retain internationally recognized scientific terms. In the light of the numerals compromise which has been put before the nation, we fear that his advice was very much ahead of our times.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

In a statement to the press, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, leaders of the South African Indian Congress, now in Bombay, impress upon the Pakistan Premier that "the course of negotiations for conversations between the three Governments does not have the slightest justification for deferring the South African Indian issue set down for discussion on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. Assembly."

★ ★ ★

The Chairman and vice-Chairman of the U.N. Kashmir Commission have now arrived in New Delhi and met Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai to seek clarifications in the Government of India's reply to its arbitration proposal.

It is not yet known how the members asked Mr. Bajpai the question: what the dickens do you mean by reminding us of Pakistan's aggression etc?

★ ★ ★

It is reported from Srinagar that the entire control of the State Army in Kashmir has been taken over by the Indian Army from September 1, 1949 and all expenses for maintaining State troops would be met by the Indian Government.

"The Times" of London, if not also the U. N. Kashmir Commission, should instruct the Security Council to punish India with sanctions for doing as by right what Pakistan has already done by aggression.

★ ★ ★

Speaking in the Constituent Assembly debate on national language, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad said the House had no right to decide such an important question without a mandate from the people. It would, he urged, be unseemly to decide the question of national language in haste without taking into consideration difficulties of the non-Hindi areas.

Therefore, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed will solve all the difficulties and all the problems by introducing Sanskrit as the national language of India.

* * *

Commenting on the move of the Opposition Party to form an organised opposition to the majority party, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier is reported to have declared that honest and well reasoned opposition on principles was of great importance in representative Government.

But what would be the principles binding the-er-Fourth Party and the Socialist Party, for instance.

★ ★ ★

In a lecture in Allahabad on conditions and life in Pakistan, Dr. Satish Chandra said the prevailing sentiment in Pakistan was that the Indian Government was undermining the very existence of the state.

We are not surprised. Every thing must be done, even desperately, done to keep the people of Pakistan from undermining the political existence of the leaders of Pakistan.

BOOKS OF TODAY

THE ABSORBENT MIND by Maria Montessori, Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. Pages 421. Price Rs. 18.

THE GOOD CITIZEN by Hilla Vakeel, Published by Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., The Times of India offices, Bombay. Pages 64. Price Rs. 1-8.

OUR COUNTRY, ITS WEALTH AND POPULATION by Bhaskerrao Vidwans and Rasiklal Parikh, Published by Vora & Co. Pages 68. Price Rs. 4.

THE SECOND YEAR issued by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Pages 237. Price Rs. 1-8.

A Campaign To Defend The Child

... ...

THE ABSORBENT MIND (By Maria Montessari, The Theosophical Publishing House, Madras, Price Rs. 18).

Almost fifty years ago an Italian teacher first began to take a serious interest in children with a backward intellect,—cases considered unworthy of any attention at the time. She evolved for their benefit a system of education that has come to-day to be recognised as effective in the case of normal children as well. The Montessori method, named after this Italian teacher, Maria Montessori, has penetrated to every corner of the globe.

India is no stranger to it. Dr. Montessori, who has been all over the country herself, gave several lectures at Ahmedabad. During the first training course after her internment in India, which lasted almost up to the end of World War II. These have been the basis of her latest book "The Absorbent Mind", which is, in her own words, "a link in our campaign to defend the great powers of the child".

"O what a piece of work is man" How noble in reason, how excellent in faculties", said Hamlet, and most thinkers have agreed. But what most of us are apt to overlook is the fact that this greatness of the human personality begins right from the birth of man, that the young child is endowed with unique mental—nay, psychic powers which enable him to construct and firmly establish within a few years only, without teachers or any of the usual aids of education all the characteristics of the human personality. It is this mystery of life that Maria Montessori points out... "The child achieves", she says, "in the first three years what it takes an adult 60 years of hard work to achieve."..... There are other people besides me who say that the most important period of life is not the university but the first period, the period that extends from 0 to 6 years because it is during this first period that intelligence, the great instrument of man, is formed".

A DANGER

How does this take place? "I am a part of all around me, said a writer. Dr. Montessori believes too in the part played by environment. The child makes its own mental flesh by using the things that are in his environment. His type of mind is the absorbent mind. And if a child from the very first infancy feels repulsion towards this environment it will not develop normally. Therein lies the great danger to humanity. The child, not properly cared for, will take revenge on society through the individual that it forms.

This theory of "education from birth" has been universally accepted. Maria Montessori, however, gives a practical meaning to it, as she envisages the responsibility of adult humanity towards a child in the decisive period before it enters school.

The preparation of the environment has its many aspects and phases; each is described with penetrating insight and intimate personal experiences. First there is the conquest of independence, synonymous with the natural development of the child,—as the first tooth makes its appearance our six-month-old seems to argue, 'I do not want to live upon my mother any longer'. Then there is the conquest of language; the voice of the human being has the most tremendous impressions on the babe, and where there was a world of objects there is now a word for each object. This unconscious psycho-embryonic period lasts up to three, then comes the later period of conscious development, when the child realizes the environment by work; he is no longer the unconscious creator, he is always busy with his hands. And last, but not least, there is the conquest of character building concentration, construction, possessiveness absorption in society cohesion, obedience, are all achieved during these crucial years.

SENSITIVENESS

Dr. Montessori gives several examples of the intelligence and extreme sensitiveness of the child during this period. A few might seem far fetched to the not so understanding—they are none the less too true. This sensitiveness may, under any violence, bring forth not only reaction but defects incorporated in the personality. "You mustn't do this. It is not done". These and many other regular cries of "don't" are constantly flung at the child by adults in charge. Nothing could be more harmful to the sensitive youngster. Here's a case in point. A child put his pair of outdoor shoes on the nice silk coverlet of his bed. The adult removed them very deliberately, put them on the floor with her hand to demonstrate that it was not the place for shoes. For two or three months after that, whenever the child saw a pair of shoes he changed their position and he looked round for some silk coverlet to clean. His answer to the violent lesson given to him was not a crude rebellious spirit, "I will put my shoes where I like", but an abnormal development. "The child with tantrums", says Dr. Montessori "has found out how to defend himself

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Malan Government's Tactics

In a joint statement issued from Bombay, the South African Indian Congress leaders, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, referring to Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan's recent statement on possible round-table talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa, utter a timely warning against the tactics and intentions of the South African Government. "It is," they say, "highly improbable that the South African Government will agree to round table talks on the basis of the United Nations' resolution." It was at the last session of the U.N. General Assembly that the resolution in question was passed. Months of persistent efforts by India—almost unsupported, it should be said with regret, by Pakistan—failed to induce the Government of Dr. Malan to respond to the suggestion for discussion of preliminaries to a round table conference. According to Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Dr. Malan has expressed some sort of vague willingness to discuss the proposal. But very noteworthy is the fact that this willingness has been expressed only on the eve of the next session of the General Assembly which is due to discuss the problem again.

No Postponement

Clearly it is a tactical move to head the Assembly off from taking up the question. The views and intentions of Dr. Malan and his Government on the racial question in South Africa and on the interest in it of the United Nations are not a secret. Dr. Malan's representative has made it repeatedly clear in U.N. debates that the South African Government has no intention of revising its policy and that it does not even recognize the competency of the United Nations to interfere in the matter. In fact, Dr. Malan has, since the last session of the Assembly, gone very much further and given an exposition of his conception of race relations in South Africa in such defiantly clear terms as to leave no doubt that he is determined to out-Hitler the late Herr Adolph Hitler. In the context of all this, Dr. Malan's tactics need not deceive the United Nations. And they fully confirm the case of the South African Indian Congress leaders' plea that "the course of negotiations for conversations between the three Governments does not have the slightest justification for deferring the South African Indian issue set down for discussion on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. Assembly."

Hague Conference Difficulties

It is disappointing and yet not quite surprising that the Hague Round Table Conference should, at the stage of discussion of economic and financial questions, be threatened with serious difficulties in the way of its further progress. Adequate assurances, as adequate as it is possible for any sovereign state to give, have been given by all Indonesian leaders about the safeguarding of foreign, and, of course, Dutch, economic and financial interest in Indonesia. But these interests are naturally not the same thing as Imperialist "interests", which mean continued right of exploitation if not in one form then in another. That is why the Dutch do not agree to the very just proposition that the economic and financial policy of Indonesia in the future is, subject, of course, to assurances already given, a matter of exclusive Indonesian concern. But this disagreement will spell the failure of the conference. For, submission to Dutch demands will spell stultification of Indonesian sovereignty and Indonesia's future. Republican leaders in Jogjakarta are, it is, therefore, not surprising to learn, getting restive over the slow progress of the Hague Conference. If the Conference fails it will be a tragedy. But it will be a worse tragedy for the Netherlands and what is called "the West."

Boycott Of Indian Cloth

Men, who have reaped huge profits by selling Indian cloth in Pakistan, have now declared a boycott of it because it is no longer worth their while to deal in it. With the removal of import restrictions, Indian cloth is now available at a cheap rate to the people of Pakistan. Dealers can no longer sell it at fancy prices. Annoyed by this the Karachi Textile Importers and Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association have declared a boycott of Indian cloth and yarn. There was a public bonfire of Indian cloth, fiery speeches are being delivered to induce people to support the move. Said a spokesman of textile importers, "We do not want a single pie of this country to go to India, which as we know will be used to purchase aircraft, bombs, arms and ammunition to be used against us." They are trying to exploit the anti-Indian feeling there. A few sane Pakistan newspapers have raised their voice against the exploitation of the people's "patriotism". They have warned the public against these agitators, who have a huge stock of imported Indian cloth on their hands and hope that, if public feeling is roused, the Pakistan Government would be forced to reimpose import control, which will enable them to unload their stock on the market at their own price. A parallel is being drawn between the Indian boycott of British goods and the present move in Pakistan. How crude is the analogy can be seen from the fact that it was not in the hands of India to stop imports from Britain, while Pakistan can easily stop buying Indian cloth. The Pakistan Government has been wise enough not to associate itself with the boycott move because it is just possible that India may be able to pay back in the same coin. Interested parties in Pakistan are anxious to give it a political colour and have denied hotly that the movement has been launched for ulterior motives. Their arguments are so transparent that the common man in Pakistan ought to see through them and realize that it is he who will have to pay in the end for the profit of the few. A spokesman of the cloth importers has himself admitted that it is less profitable for them to deal in foreign cloth than in Indian. Then why this pointless pin-prick? Or is it a part of the war of nerves on India?

A Call To Youth

Bombay's Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher is a great optimist. That explains his appeal to the youth of the city to go to the villages and grow more foo. It they do so, it will be nothing short of a miracle. One hates to say it, but the truth is that city students, who are the hope of the nation, seem to hate nothing so much as serious work, even if it is to their own immediate advantage. In the old days students were willing to let the leaders of the nation lead the country. If at all they made any contribution, they were the silent members of audiences in political gatherings. Occasionally, they got mixed up with boycotts and demonstrations but they were a minority. Many of them, no doubt, played a gallant part in the national struggle, but before embarking on a path which called for great sacrifices and promised little rewards, they followed the advice of Gandhiji and abandoned their studies But today students want to have the best of both worlds. They want to participate in politics of doubtful utility and at the same time pursue studies. A show of discipline intrusion on their "liberty." There is alway one student organisation or another to take up their "cause", and student-leaders pay more visits to newspaper offices than to college libraries. It remains to be seen how many of these young men are willing to take up Mr. Kher's challenge and really do something for their own good, which will also be for the good of the country.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sugar Situation

After exploiting the public by daily boosting prices during the last two months, the Sugar Dealers now seem to have changed their line of action. Recently their Association is almost daily issuing statements to the Press purporting that the Association has fixed the price of sugar at As. 7 per lb. (Rs. 98/4 per bag for any quality as against Rs. 94/- per bag for standard quality and Rs. 91/- per bag for inferior quality ruling on the 6th instant) as from the 8th September in consultation with the Provincial Government. The price of As. 7 per lb. is knowingly much tom-tomed in the Press with two purposes in view: one to lull the public into the belief that they would get their daily sugar requirements at As. 7 per lb. even from the retailers any where in the city and the other is to lull the Provincial Government into inaction in the belief that everything is O.K. on the sugar front. Meantime, the self-interested wholesalers are reported active in selling sugar locally as well as to out-stations their stock of good quality sugar at premium, keeping the stock of damp and inferior sugar in their godown which are usually difficult to sell even at Rs. 10/- lower than the dry sugar for eventual freezing by the Government. When the Government would rise to action, it is possible that they (the Government) would find to their surprise that the stock lying with the wholesale sugar dealers is too small and all damp and inferior in quality. The Bombay public may then be asked by the Government to consume damp and inferior sugar after paying the price of dry and better quality sugar or satisfy their requirements from the black-market.

Is such inaction on the part of Government due to redtapism or to the policy of conciliation of a few influential merchants or due to misguidance from the merchants whose advice the Government chose to seek in the matter?

—"PRO BONO PUBLICO"

Unjustified Tax

Affairs in the Jawhar State have not much improved though the State is merged since long to Bombay Presidency. For instance the Jawhar State Municipality is levying a Tax of one Rupee per passenger Bus, Lorry and car per day passing on Jawhar road even after its merger with Bombay Province. There is a motor Bus service from Dahanu to Jawhar and running their buses four times daily to Jawhar up and down. All these bus owners are paying general wheel tax at Thana after the State merger to Bombay Presidency. This being the case the levy of rupee one for every journey to Jawhar is high handedness and no where in Bombay Presidency such levy is in existence. This kind of high handed collection of Tax though brought to the notice of the concerned officers, pity to say, no remedy found though more than one year lapsed of the merger. The daily arbitrary levy of rupee one tax on each trip is uncalled for and this kind of heavy tax which is not in existence in the Presidency.

—S. E. AIMAN.

Dahanu Road

Government Publications

How irregular almost every Government Department has become can be well judged from what we have been reading in papers. I have to add one more specimen of that sort to that chain.

Accounts of Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of India for January-February and March '49 was received by this office on 11-7-'49 (Separate issues for all the three months). For April 1949 on 23-4-49. For May 1949 on 9-9-49 and for August 1948 on 1-9-'49.

If such is the regularity maintained by the Government readers can well judge what useful purpose can be served by such late and out-of-date publications at the time when the situation in the country might have changed to a great extent and if this in way things are to be carried on it is absolutely a waste of energy, time and money—all of which could be diverted to many other pressing matters. It is time things were improved.

—L. S. JAIN.

Jains Are A Minority

In his speech delivered to the students of Allahabad University on 3rd instant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Honourable the Prime Minister of India, while mentioning the minorities in Indian Union has recognised the Jains as a minority. Jains are under a deep sense of gratitude to the Honourable the Prime Minister for thus having set at rest the controversy on the issue.

True to their traditions, Jains will will continue to remain free from communal outlook.

—N. A. KAPASI.

Learn Russian

Russia is gaining strength day by day and Russia today is, if not the first, atleast the second greatest power in the world; and it's spheres of influence are increasing day by day. It is in fitness of things if the educated people of India have some working knowledge of this language. As a first step to this end, I strongly suggest that Russian be introduced as a second language (optional) or compulsory, depending on what importance the educational authorities give to the Russian language) in the secondary schools and colleges of the Indian Union.

P. R. F. KHILNANI.

Karachi.

Badminton Draw Muddle

With reference to your Sport Correspondent's report dated 8th September mentioning "draw amended to oblige Ramesh Desai" it has become necessary for me to address you this letter to clear any misunderstanding.

It would have been kinder on the part of your Sports Correspondent to have verified the facts from Western India Badminton tournament committee before accusing me of unsporting behaviour.

The following are the facts.

Before the draw was out, the tournament committee received the entries of the players concerned as mentioned below.

1. R. D. Desai and Partner
2. Mahesh Desai and Miss Sushila Rege.
3. Miss Babette Saldhana and Mahesh Desai.

Due to Mahesh Desai's name appearing in two pairs, the tournament committee realised that a mistake has been made and knowing that Mahesh Desai and Miss S. Rege had played together in the last C.C.I. tournament assumed that he would do so in this tournament, and, therefore, removed the name of Mahesh Desai from the entry of Miss Babette Saldhana and substituted instead of the entry as Miss B. Saldhana and Partner.

After the draw, the position, therefore, was as under.

1. R. D. Desai and Partner.
2. Mahesh Desai and Miss Sushila Rege.
3. Miss B. Saldhana and Partner.

The tornament committee being informed that the entry of Miss Saldhana and Mahesh Desai was correct, they allowed that entry to remain as it had been sent in the first instance. Now I and Miss Sushila Rege were both without partners. Miss Rege who desired to partner me, asked me if I would do so, when I expressed my willingness to play with her if allowed. Miss Rege asked one of the prominent members of the tournament committee if it was possible for her to partner me. The reply being in the affirmative. Now the two players (I and Miss Rege) being in different quarters, it was upto the committee to put us in either quarter as they thought fit.

As I have shown above it was the tournament committee with use of its discretionary power that placed me with Miss Sushila Rege in her quarter without any suggestion whatsoever from me. My statement is corroborated by your correspondent in his report which appeared in your paper dated the 9th September 1949 in which he stated that he was officially informed that I was paired with Sushila Rege in her quarter to maintain the interest in the event.

Referring specially to the last para of the report, may I humbly mention that it would be an honour to receive defeat from the hands of a champion player of Davinder Mohan's calibre and I for one will always welcome to meet him in as many events as possible. Not only in sports but in all walks of life to be sporting and behave sporting is my humble motto.

It is quite natural that a player would desire to go up as many rounds as possible in a tournament and would like to avoid any stiffer opposition in earlier stages if possible by a luck of a good draw, but certainly not manoeuvring in any unsporting way.

RAMESH D. DESAI.

OPEN AIR

Among the many creepers, climbers and twiners that festoon every hedge and bush during the monsoon, one of the most hardy is probably the wild grape vine, with its woody stems and the strong forked tendrils which enable it to grapple its way over the tallest tree. The wild grape vine has simple leaves which grow alternately up the stems. They are rough and leathery in texture and their green is, in the older leaves, tinged with bronze. They are three—or five-lobed and the leaves growing lowest on the stems are much more deeply indented than those higher up. The bunches of flowers growing together with a leaf and a tendril from the nodes of the stem are small and inconspicuous, and the flowers are green in colour. Inconspicuous though they are, they attract innumerable small insects to pollinate them, and the bunches of grapes which follow add their own beauty to the vine. They are at first green in colour, and then they turn red and finally, when they are ripe they are shining black. Despite their tempting appearance they are very sour to eat, but this does not seem to deter the fruit-eating birds which apparently relish them.

—D. R.

VINE

Parliament Debates National Language

(Continued from Page 1)

nate and dictate to the rest of the country was "galling".

More than one member warned the House that it was the same spirit of intolerance that had led to the partition of India.

The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

Mr. R. V. Dhulekar (United Provinces) declared that Hindi was the national language of India. When this statement was challenged by several members, Mr. Dhulekar said that Hindi was the national language and Sanskrit was the international language.

He had an amendment seeking to leave it to Parliament to decide that Devanagri script should be introduced as the official language. The fifteen-year period suggested by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. Dhulekar said, was too long a period. "I want the unqualified adoption of Hindi with the Devanagri script and Hindi numerals and no other official language even for a minute."

Referring to Maulana Hafizur Rahman's plea for Hindustani? Mr. Dhulekar said that with the exception of a few thousand great Muslims, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who had suffered and sacrificed for the country, the bulk of the Muslims had not regarded this country as their own and had supported the demand for a separate State.

NEHRU INTERVENES

Prime Minister Nehru protested against Mr. Dhulekar's remarks and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, intervening said that the House was discussing the language issue, and not any communal issue.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, appealed to the members to rise to the occasion, end the language controversy and unanimously decided the issue. He said that Mr. Ayyangar's draft was the best in the circumstances. Whatever changes were sought to be made could be done later.

"LIFE AND DEATH"

Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar said that the language problem meant "life and death for the south" unless it was handled by the House in a spirit of accommodation and tact. He was told by members in the north that they could not yield on the question of numerals, because it would be difficult for them to face the voters. Did they realise, he asked, how much more difficult it would be for the members from the south to face their voters, after having given up their own language and yielding in the question of the numerals also?

Hindi was not spoken even by the majority of the people of the country, but among the languages in India, Hindi claimed probably the largest number of adherents. He wanted the Hindi-speaking members to consider whether they were justified in these circumstances in making claims for everything they wanted and putting the members from the south in a false position.

"Why should you fight shy of adopting the international numerals. Is it because you want to show that you dominate the whole country," he asked. Mr. Ramalingam added: "It is much more the spirit that actuates the demand than the question itself that it is difficult for us to agree. We have agreed to give up the language, but it is the way in which the Hindi-speaking members treat us, the way in which they demand things and dictate to us that we are quarreling about. The way in which they seek to do things exasperate us."

CLAIMS OF BENGALI

Mr. Satish Chandra Samanta (West Bengal) said that Bengali should be the official or national language of India.

Bengali had a great literature, it was a rich langugae, it had its history, its philosophy, its scientific termonology. Great scientists like Sir P. C. Ray and J. C. Bose and great poets of international reputation like Rabindranath Tagore, whose works had been translated into several world languages, had contributed to its development. It was not an exclusive language, but had enriched itself by freely borrowing from Sanskrit, Urdu, English, Portuguese, Dutch and several other languages. There were Bengali typewriters and Bengali shorthand had been in vogue since 1915.

Mr. Algu Rai Shastri (United Provinces) said that Mr. Ayyangar's draft had been made unnecessarily bulky. He favoured the original article which said that the language of Parliament would be Hindi or English.

Mr. Shastri who interspersed his speech with several Hindi couplets to stress his points, was told by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad that Sammelan" (poetic symposium)

Israel & UNESCO

it was the Constituent Assembly he was speaking to and not a "Kavi

NO COERCION

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, rising amidst loud cheers, said that by passing an article in the Constitution of India, it would not be possible to coerce everyone into accepting one language. Unity must be achieved by a process of understanding and consent, and for that a proper atmosphere had to be created." If I had belonged to a province where Hindi is the spoken language" said Dr. Mookherjee, "I would have felt proud today of the agreement to which practically all members of the House have subjected themselves by accepting Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of Free India. That is a solid achievement which I hope friends who come from Hindi-speaking provinces will realise

WHY HINDI

Hindi was being accepted said Dr. Mookerjee, for the purposes of the whole of India, because something like 12 to 14 crores out of 30 crores of the Indian people today understood it. But it should be done in a way not to retard official conduct of business or of administration or of the future development of India. Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's draft taken as a whole, would be not in the interests of people coming from South India, but in the interests of the people of India as a whole.

Dr. Mookerjee said that languages were created by the people and not by statute." If you want that Hindi is really to occupy an all-India position and not merely replace English for certain official purposes, you will have to make Hindi representative of all the important regional languages of India so far as any such natural development is possible or feasible. Do not obstruct the growth of Hindi.

"I can speak Hindi in my own Bengali way, Gandhiji spoke it in his own way, Sardar Patel speaks Hindi in his Gujarati way. If today my friends in the United Provinces and Bihar come and say: 'This is the standard of Hindi which we have laid down and anyone who cannot speak this Hindi will be taboo', it will not only be a bad thing for Hindi, but a bad thing for the country. I am glad, therefore, that a provision has been made in the Draft Article suggesting how this language should develop in this country.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Constituent Assembly continued the debate on the language question when it reassembled in the afternoon.

Mr. P. T. Chacko (Travancore) said that English should continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union for a period to be fixed by Parliament. He also wanted the national language question to be decided by Parliament.

He said that the adoption of the Roman script would enable India to get akin with the world.

Speaking about the numerals, Dr. Subbaroyan quoted an encyclopaedia to prove that international numerals originated in India, and said that the members should be proud of owning them. The country was only taking back to its what itself gave to others.

PLEA FOR SANSKRIT

Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam) said that Sanskrit should be the national language of India. "All our institutions, our literature, culture and philosophy are interwined with Sanskrit", he said.

If, however, he was asked to choose between Hindi and Hindustani, he would choose Hindustani. He asked the Hindi group not to be so insistent on the question of numerals.

Rev. Jerome D'Souza (Madras) supported the broad outlines of Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's draft, Mr. Ayyangar's draft, he said, gave the assurance that in course of time all the different elements that made up this nation would find in Hindi a congenial, intellectual and cultural atmosphere. He wanted Hindi to be not merely the official language, but to develop into a national language and an international language.

Stop Press

SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Jose Arce (Argentina) tonight accused Russia of a subterfuge when the United Nations Security Council resumed debate on admission of new members.

LIMESTONE DEPOSITS FOUND

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI).—A party of the Geological Survey of India has discovered large deposits of limestone in the Mikir hills in Assam, it was learnt here.

According to geologists who carried out the investigations, a factory site for cement manufacture on the Assam Railway near the Bokajan Railway station would be most suitable

ECONOMIC RESTORATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter).—M. Camille Gutt, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, declared here today that one of the principal acts of post-war reconstruction should be restoration of order in the economic field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, (P. T. I.-Reuter): President Truman told the International Bank and Fund meeting here today that the United States was willing to buy from foreign nations whatever they can make best:

"We must exchange on a world basis the services and goods of all the countries among themselves" the President declare." We would like you to buy the things we think we can make best and we would buy the things which you can make best, and in that way we can have a balance of trade.

INTERNATIONAL RULE FOR HOLY CITY

LAUSANNE, Sept 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission today announced a plan for international Government of Jerusalem which would split the Holy City into two demilitarised zones with a wide degree of autonomy. To be submitted to the General Assembly in Lake Success on September 21, the plan provides for a bizonal Parliament of Jews and Arabs with minority representation, and a United Nations Commissioner.

RADHAKRISHNAN SEES DESIRE FOR PEACE IN MOSCOW.

PARIS, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Russia, said here tonight he had found a "genuine desire for peace" during his first ten days in Moscow.

"You do not feel any preparedness for war in the atmosphere. The present leaders are anxious to settle down in peace", he said.

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The Prime Minister said that Hindi would grow into a very great language if the House proceeded wisely in dealing with the language question. Two factors should be borne in mind, he said. Firstly, it should be an inclusive language, not an exclusive one. It should include all the common elements which had gone to build it up or its sister Urdu or mixture of Hindustani.

It should be an inclusive language like that, not by statute but by allowing it to grow normally, as a language should row. Secondly, it should not be forced down on unwilling people.

VITAL QUESTION

Personally he did not regret the time spent on the question of language by the members or the feelings aroused by it. The question before the House was a very vital question and it was right that "vital people should feel vitally about it." There were learned speeches and speeches that were perhaps merely enthusiastic.

He would perhaps like to be placed in a third category because neither the first nor the second would suit him. He was vastly interested in the question and he went through the hundreds of amendments that had been placed before the House. He, however, felt that the matter was not one for a verbal amendment here and there. It went deeper than that. He therefore supported Mr. Ayyangar's proposal as an integrated one.

He supported it not because he thought it was a perfect one in every way, but because it was the result of continued efforts, endeavour, thought and consultation. As a result of consultation and continued thought an integrated thing took shape. It was a difficult matter to alter or vary something which was an integrated whole, it would displace the chain of thought. A change here or there would not do justice either to the original proposal or to the person who wanted to change it.

RIGHT APPROACH

The draft, Pandit Nehru said, represented not only the largest measure of agreement but also, he thought, the right approach to the difficult problem.

The Prime Minister drew the attention of the House to what he described as the "basic things" over the "conflict" which had been presented to the House and the country. "After all, it is not a conflict of words though words may represent the conflict here and there."

He added, "It is a conflict of different approaches and of our looking perhaps in somewhat different directions. We stand on the threshold of a new age, for each age is always dying and giving birth to a new one. In the present context of events all over the world, in India and elsewhere, when grave problems present themselves, we must think of the basic issues and not be swept away by the superficial considerations. The basic issues are what is our objective and aim and where do we want to go.

INTIMATE THING

"Language is the most intimate thing. It is perhaps the most important thing which the society has evolved out of which other things grow. Language is a peculiar thing, it makes us aware of ourselves and of our society: it makes us aware of the people on the other side. It is a unifying factor, it is a factor that promotes society and is an integrating factor.

"It is also a disintegrating factor. It has both these effects. When you think in terms of a common language here you have to think of both these effects. All of us wish to promote unity and integrity of India. There are not two opinions about it. Yet, in the analysis of the very question of language and the approaches to it, one set of people may think this is going to be a unifying factor and another may think it may be a disintegrating and destructive one. The House should therefore consider it in the larger context and not be swept away by our link for this or that."

GANDHIJI'S ATTENTION

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, he said, thought of this question as so many other important questions affecting the national future of the country. He paid a great deal of attention to it throughout his career and he went on repeating his advice in regard to it. He chose the basic and fundamental things and did not waste his time or thought over superficial aspects of the question.

He took up this subject in his own inimitable way, thinking always not as a literary figure, though he was a great literary figure, but in terms of the masses, and India's future. Mahatma Gandhi put this question on the same high level as the getting rid of the evils that pursued the country including the evil of foreign domination, inequality and untouchability. He wanted to help build a powerful and united India.

STILL FOREIGN

Mahatma Gandhi taught the country that while English was a great language, no nation could become great on the basis of a foreign language. English had, no doubt, done a lot of good, but a foreign language could never be a language of the people. He urged the people to work therefore more and more towards a national language.

Partly he succeeded, and partly because of the inherent difficulties, the people continued to do political and other work in English. Nevertheless, it was true that millions of people should not be taught in a foreign language. However great English might be, the national work must be carried on as soon as possible in the various national languages and particularly the language which the House might choose for all-India use.

OF THE PEOPLE

Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the fact that a national language should be more or less the language of the people, not the language of the learned coterie—not that learning was not valuable or was not to be respected. It must have its roots in the masses.

In the modern context, even more than in the past, no language could be great which was divorced from the language of the people. In selecting an All-India language, the House must keep these factors in mind.

"We do not live in the ivory tower of purists and precisionists in the matter of language", he declared. "It is a dangerous thing for a language to become the pet child of the purists because it is cut off from the common people. Certain precision and profoundity are necessary, but it must have contact with the people drawing its sustenance from the common people."

Pandit Nehru said: "This language should represent the composite culture of India. In so far as it is Hindi language, it should represent that composite culture which grew up Northern India where the Hindi language especially held sway. It should also represent the composite culture which it draws from other parts of India. Mahatma Gandhi therefore used the word "Hindustani" not in the technical sense, but in the broad sense representing both the language of the people and various groups in Northern India."

EMPHASIS

"I am a small man and it is also presumptuous on my part to say that I agree with him or do not agree with him (Mahatma Gandhi). For the last thirty years or so, in my own humble way, I stood by that creed in regard to the language and it would be hard for me, if this House asked me to reject that for which I stood for nearly all my political life. But I do not think that in the interest of India and in the interest of the development of a powerful Indian nation, not as an exclusive nation trying to isolate itself from the rest of the world, that approach of Mahatma Gandhi is the right approach. I would like to lay greater emphasis on that in the resolutions.

"When ultimately this resolution took shape, I accepted it because at any rate in a certain part of the resolution, attention is drawn to the fact that I have mentioned. I wish it was more pointedly drawn. If that attention had not been paid, it would have been very difficult for me to accept it."

REVOLUTION

Dealing with the amendment of Mr. Ayyengar, Pandit Nehru said: "Now we stand on the threshold of many things. This resolution itself if the beginning of what might be termed as the linguistic revolution of India, a very big revolution with far-reaching effects and we have to be careful that we give it the right direction, and the right mould lest it go wrongly and betray us. We should shape the language and then language itself shapes men and society. It is a question of action and interaction."

He pointed out that the characteristics of a language were reflected in the people who used the language. If a language was feeble the people would be feeble: If a language was powerful, the people would be powerful. It was therefore important what direction the House gave to the national language. If the language was exclusive, then people would become exclusive in thought, mind and action. That was what he meant when he referred to the different approach to the question. The question was which way the House should look—backward or forward.

LOOKING BACK

"There is a tendency in this country today to look back far too much," he said. "There is no question of our cutting off from our past. It would be an absurdity and a disaster because all of us have been fashioned by that past and have our roots in the past. If we cut off from the past we will be rootless. But there is such a thing as having roots in the past and growing up in the sky above and not looking down on the soil."

Pandit Nehru said that world forces and currents would certainly push the people forward, but if they looked back they would stumble and fail repeatedly. It was therefore a fundamental thing whether the approach to the problem was made with an eye to the future or not. The nation no doubt must have a sound foundation of culture to rest itself. No amount of copying or imitation of the culture of other might enable any one to have a true culture because it would always be a copy of somebody else.

In spite of every attack made upon it inside and outside, the roots of Indian culture—Sanskrit—in spite of the failings and decay, it had sustained itself and obviously it must continue. Nevetheless when the country was on the threshold of a new age, to talk of always the past and past ages was not probably conducive to entering that portal. There were many types of culture. There was the culture of the nation and the people. There was also the culture of an age—Yuga Dharma.

If a nation did not align itself with the culture of the age, it would not keep step with the progress of the world. That was the teaching of the wise men in the country. There were some unchanging ideals also which must be adhered to. There was a changing culture which would last for some years. If a country stuck to the old culture when time changed, it would practically fall out of step with humanity.

CULTURE OF WORLD

"Whatever might have been the case in the past" said the Prime Minister, in the present today, there can be no doubt whatever that there is a powerful international culture dominating the world. It is because at previous period of our history, we cut ourselves off from the culture of the rest of the world including everything in this culture, including the art of war—that we became backward and we were overwhelmed by others who were not better than we but who were more in step with the culture of the time.

"A handful of Britons came and swept us away and dominated us for so long. Why? Because in spite of all our ancient Sanskritan culture, they represented a higher culture of the day, not in those fundamental and basic things which may be considered enternal, if you like, but in other things, the culture of the day, they were superior to us.

"They have gone. Are we going to think of going back in mind and thought and again to that type of culture which has once brought us to slavery?

FAITH IN INDIA

"I have supreme faith in the Indian people and in the Indian nation and I am convinced that India, in spite of her present difficulties, is going to make progress and go ahead at a fast pace. But if we shackle the feet of India with outworn forms and customs, then who is to blame if India cannot go fast, if India tumbles and falls?

"Look at this language problem from another point of view. Till a generation age, French was the recognised diplomatic and cultural language of Europe and large parts of the Earths' surface. Even today French is most important in diplomacy and public affairs. No Englishman, Russian, German or Italian objected to French. Today English is perhaps replacing French from that proud place of diplomatic eminence.

"Before French, Europe the language of diplomacy was Latin just as in India the language of culture and diplomacy for a vast period of time was Sanskrit. To some extent Sanskrit was the language of the learned even in South-West Asia and in parts of Central Asia. Later Persian took its place. So languages grow.

"We took to English obviously because it was the conqueror's language but it opened to us the doors and windows of foreign thought and foreign science, etc. Let us be grateful to the English language for what it had taught us. But at the same time it created a great gulf between us, who knew English, and those who did not now English—and that was a fatal thing for the progress of nation and that is a thing which we certainly cannot possibly tolerate today.

INTOLERABLE

"Hence this problem. However important English may be, we cannot tolerate the idea that there should be an English-knowing elite and the large mass of our people, not knowing English. Therefore we must have our own language, but English must inevitably—whether you mention it in the resolution or not—continue to be a most important language in India which a large number of people will learn, and perhaps learn compulsorily. English today is far more important in the world than it was when the British came here. It is undoubtedly today the nearest approach to an international language.

THE LANGUAGES

"If we want to have contacts with the world, as we must, how can you have them unless we know foreign languages? I hope that many of us will learn other foreign languages, Russian which is a magnificent and very rich language, Spanish which is going to be very important tomorrow in the context of the growing South America, the French language which, of course, has always been and is still important, German, etc. But the fact remains that both from the point of view of convenience and utility, English is obviously the most important language for us and most of us know it.

"It is absurd for us to try to forget what we know or try not to take advantage of what we have learnt. But it will have to be inevitably a secondary language meant for a relatively restricted number of people. All these factors have been borne in mind in this amendment that Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has placed before the House."

A GREAT LANGUAGE

"If we proceed wisely, and two factors are remembered, I have no doubt that the Hindi language will grow and become a very great language. It should be an inclusive language, not an exclusive one. It should include all the common elements in India which have grown to build it up or its sister, Urdu, or the mixture, Hindustani. It should be an inclusive language not by statute but by allowing it to grow normally, as a language should grow. Secondly, it should not be forced down on unwilling people.

"How far it will push out the use of English or not, I do not know, but even if it pushes out the use of English completely from our normal world, nevertheless English will remain important for us in the international sphere."

BASIC APPROACH

"To come back to the basic approach to this problem: Is your approach going to be a democratic approach or what might be termed an authoritarian approach? I venture to put this question to the enthusiasts for Hindi, because in some of the speeches I have listened to, here and elsewhere, there was very much the tone of the Hindi-speaking area being the centre of gravity in India and others being just fringes of India.

"That is not only an incorrect approach, but it is a dangerous approach; it is an approach which will do more injury to the development of the Hindi language than the other approach. You just cannot force any language down a people or a group who resist that. You cannot do it successfully. It is just possible that a foreign conqueror with the strength of the sword might try to do so, but history shows us that even they have failed. Certainly in the democratic context of India, it is an impossibility.

WIN THEM OVER

"You have, therefore, to win the goodwill of those groups in India in various Provinces whose mother tongue is not Hindi. You have to win the goodwill of those groups who speak some variation of Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, and if you try to do something which appears to the others as an authoritarian attempt to dominate and force down something, then you will fail in your endeavour.

"We have accepted in this amendment the word Hindi. I like the word Hindi, but I was a little afraid that it might signify some particular constricted and restricted meaning in regard to its content. Many members know persons coming from the United Provinces or Delhi who can with a fair measure of facility speak in what might be called Urdu and with equal facility in what might be called fairly pure Hindi.

TWO STREAMS

"It is rather interesting and it is right that we should know both. In a particular context and for a particular subject Hindi is remarkably good and for another type of subject Urdu is a little better. I want both these streams to strengthen this Hindi that is going to develope into our official and national language. Do not stop that stream. One test that you do not go too far in a puristic direction is to keep in touch with the people. If you do that, and if you keep all these other avenues open, then through natural development, without any sense of pressure or coercion on anyboy, it takes shape."

On the question of numerals, Pandit Nehru confessed that he had never imagined four or six weeks ago that this question would come up before members in this form. But when it did, he gave thought to it and was immediately convinced that the right approach was to keep these numerals which were Indian in origin but which had taken a certain international form.

There was no question of banning the use of Hindi numerals. They could be used whenever anybody wanted them, but in official use, where all kinds of statistics and banking and auditing and census figures, etc., come in, it would be an advantage in many ways to use the international form of numerals. It removed one, at least, of the major barriers between India and other countries.

Everyone who learnt Hindi was bound to learn Hindi numerals because he would like to read Hindi books, etc., but officially "if you try to think in terms of limiting the use of these international numerals, for such official purposes, then you land yourself in difficulty."

Pandit Nehru added: "If we do not use these international numerals for all these purposes, we would be going back. We would be putting a tremendous burden on the people's mind and our work will increase tremendously in our offices and elsewhere and that work and our minds to a certain extent would be cut off from the rest of the world. So from every practicable point of view it is desirable to adopt international numerals.

UNSCIENTIFIC

"Even from the sentimental point of view, we are not adopting any foreign thing. We are adopting something which is very old, only slightly changed. From the point of view of the printing press, international numerals are far easier to compose than Hindi numerals.

"The way this controversy has developed here and elsewhere has made me think that behind this controversy is this approach of looking back on science and everything that science and the modern world signify today. It is a backward-looking approach, an approach which will be fatal for India, and which certainly will prevent India from becoming the great nation for which we have worked." (Cheers)

News BRIEFS

Privy Council Jurisdiction

The Constituent Assembly is expected to consider on Friday a bill which provides for the abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council and enlarges the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, it is learned.

Israel & Unesco

Israel has decided to join the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and will take part in the Paris meetings of the organisation beginning on September 19, it was announced in Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

Dr. Tara Chand For Paris

Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary, Government of India and Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming session of the United Nations Social and Educational Conference, left Bombay on Tuesday for New York by air.

Reciprocity

Maulana Akram Khan, President of the East Bengal Muslim League, said in Dacca on Tuesday that if "ruthless application of the Indian Evacuees' Property Act continued against Indian Muslims" there was no reason why a similar act should not be applied to East Bengal by the Pakistan Government.

T W A: Change Of Timing

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With effect from September 11, TWO Flights will arrive and depart as under:—

ARRIVALS at Santa Cruz Airport from the United States, Europe and Egypt. Flight 906 on Monday at 00.30 hrs. Flight 904 on Saturday at 20.45 hrs. and Flight 902 on Tuesday at 23.10 hrs.

DEPARTURES from Santa Cruz Airport for Egypt, Europe, and the United States. Flight 907 on Monday at 18.30 hrs., Flight 905 on Saturday at 20.45 hrs, and Flight 903 on Wednesday at 19.00 hrs.

INDIA THROUGH FOREIGN EYES

Mr. Patil On Need For Constructive Outlook

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mayor of Bombay addressing a meeting of the Commerce Graduates' Association at Greens Hotel this evening said that in order to maintain India's high status among the comity of nations it was imperative for India to cultivate faith, discipline and constructive outlook.

Mr. Patil who was speaking on "India on the World Map" referred to his recent visit to England, America and other nations of the world and said that from his experiences he would boldly say that India today ranked higher in the estimations of the other nations. Indians were respected and honoured everywhere, he added.

Since they achieved their freedom two years ago, Mr. Patil continued, India faced a number of problems and troubles and the nations of the world were impressed with the way in which law and order was maintained during this period in the country. He thanked Sardar Patel for his wise guidance and vision

In concluding Mr. Patel deplored the demeaning attitude assumed by some Indian students, many of them Government scholars, in regard to their country and Government and stressed the need for a Liaison Office in the U. K. and America to offset this evil.

Congress Success In E. Godavari

KAKINADA, Sept. 13, (UPI): The Congress has captured 43 out of the 52 seats on the East Godavari District Board.

The Socialist Party won only one seat and Independents eight seats.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

and hand them over to those who could run them efficiently.

Mr. Nanda said the suggestion for the payment of compensation was unworkable. The country, he said, could not afford it. Agreeing with the Opposition that this question should not be treated on a party plane, Mr. Nanda asked the Socialists and others whether they were acting properly in inciting labour against the acceptance of even such a beneficial thing as cash certificates.

"That is not the way to bring down prices", he added.

INCOMPETENCE

The Socialist member, Mr. Peter Alvares, stated that it was nothing but sheer incompetence on the part of the textile administration and Government that had led to the crisis in textile industry. The crisis, he said, was a man-made one and charged the capitalists with being primarily responsible for the state of affairs.

Mr. Chandulal Parikh, representing Ahmedabad millowners, demanded immediate stoppage of all foreign cloth imports. He said the prices could not be brought down unless there was a change in the labour situation.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally (Socialist) asked for rationalisation of management, for, he said, the managing agency had become the greatest single burden on industry.

Replying to the debate, the Labour Minister pointed out that the recent steps announced by the Government had received the approval of all sections including the labour representatives. Rationalisation of management, he said, was a long-term policy. But it must also be accompanied by rationalisation of labour.

Mr. Nanda was still on his legs when the Speaker, Mr. K. S. Firodia, announced that the motion was talked out as the time of two hours allotted for the discussion was over.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Previous Closing	29.80
Today's Opening	29.78
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	29.93
Difference	+13

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Forward Asoj	157	8
Gold Forward Asoj	110	4
Silver Bullion	159	4
Silver Mint	160	8
Gold Ready	113	4
Sovereign	74	8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 27-1/4.

General Motors dol. 63.

U. S. Steel Common dol. 23-1/2.

Ditto Pref. unquoted.

R

The amount of Rs. 100/- paid as deposit by Mr. RUPNARAYAN RAMSUNDERSINGH, holding Charcoal retailers licence No. 350 for running a charcoal Shop at 156A, Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, has been forfeited by Government for selling medium quality of Charcoal mixed with high percentage of "Khar" Charcoal and selling less weight to a customer.

GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION IN ACTIVE SHARES

Tata Steels Decline After Early Firmness

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The local Share Bazar was fairly firm during the early part of the session on active bull support and short covering but later on there was a steady declined in quotations on renewed liquidation by old bulls. It appears that the market is getting divided sharply between powerful bulls and Bears and each group is trying to move prices in its favour. Bulls rely on statements of officials while Bears believe that the recent rise was purely due to speculative buying induced by oversold conditions.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened steady at Rs. 1390 and advanced at Rs. 1400 but declined at Rs. 1382/8 on renewed liquidation. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 284 and improved at Rs. 286 but quietened at Rs. 283/12. Indian Irons were quiet at Rs. 26/14 while Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 20/12.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1067 and declined at Rs. 1060, Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 275 after touching Rs. 277, Svadeshi Mills were placed at Rs. 242, Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 207 and Gokaks were placed at Rs. 253, Simplex shares done at Rs. 185.

Tata Powers came in business at Rs. 1505, Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 142/8 and Belapur were placed at Rs. 182/8, Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 311 Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 14-3.

Towards the close there was further selling and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1.370/- and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 280/- Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 1,057-8 and Scindia Shares were quiet at Rs. 14-1. Closing tone was easy

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1060 0
Kohinoor Mills (3-2)	273 0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4) X.D.	241 0
Central India Mills (4)	207 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	182 0
New Great Eastern (8)	135 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	120 0
Gokak Mills (12)	251 0
Century Spinning (15)	222 8
India Bleaching (6)	136 0
Swan Mills (2)	296 0
Finlay Mills (15)	256 0
Morarji Goculdas	437 8
Edward Sassoon (30)	221 4
Meyer (12)	105 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 9 6
India United Ord. (10-13-6)	10 9 0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 10 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170 0
Podar (S)	133 12
Khatau Makanji (5)	192 8
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	279 8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1387 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-2)	140 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	140 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-3)	306 4
Belapur Sugar (9)	180 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (0-3)	25 8
Scindia Steam (0-3)	14 2
Premier Construction	93 8
Tata Chemical	9 6
Tata Oil (2) X.D.	47 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	26 10
Bengal Steel (0-8-2)	20 10
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 7
India Copper	2 6
Wimco	186 4
Alcock	256 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1510 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1410 0
Tata Hydro (3)	152 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (9)	58 8
Phoenix (50)	133 12
Indian Mfg.	302b
Kurla	117 8
Colaba	118 8
New City (11)	152 8
Minerva (12)	127 8
Bradbury	435 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	29 0
Mysore Sug. Mills (4)	156 4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	170 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	608 12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	210 0
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	335 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3140 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	47 12
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	255 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67 0
Berar Mills	240 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	121 14
Ahmedabad New	72 0
Surat Electric (2-8)	132 8
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	146 14
Bombay Suburban X.R.	142 8
Bombay Suburban New	56 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) X. D.	1765 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12) X.D.	440 0
Central Bank (1-8)	77 8
New Central Bank	77 0
Bank of India (4) X.D.	174 0
Union (0-5)	7 0
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	120 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 8
United Commercial (8)	47 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 12
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	52 8
Jupiter (1-4)	12 12
Vulcan (9-10)	11 10
Indian Merchantile (21)	34 12
Universal (9-4)	11 4
B.I.G. (1)	15 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
C.P. (1-14) XD	113 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	248 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	113 12
Burma Petrol	1 8 0
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	61 0
Kemp & Co. (30)	395 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	35 12
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	155 0
Supreme India X.R.	78 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	80 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	152 8
United Motor	32 0
Associated Cement New (3)	137 12
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	32 2
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	36 8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	196 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1332 8
Hydro Electric (7)	130 6
Bombay Steamer (6)	235 0
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	
Lakshmi Mills	268 2
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 0
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shirnivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	137 8
Pre. Construction First	101 14
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 4
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 8
Tata Chemical	113 12
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 9
New Victoria	2 10
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4 14
Paltan (8)	97 8
Gold Mohor	282 8
New Kaiser Hind	420 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	155 0
Osmanshahi (16)	235 0
Azamshahi	255 0
Air Services	5 12
Air India Tata	70 0
Hind Motor	4 14
India Steam	8 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Tata Ordinary 279-8; Tata Deferred 1367-8; Indian Iron 26-14; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20-10; Bombay Dyeing 1060; Central India 207-8; Gokak 251-14; Kohinoor 273-12; Simplek 182; Swadeshi 241-14; Tata Power 1510; Associated Cement 140-10; Belapur 180; Bombay Burma (Old) 306-14; Scindia 14-2; Central Bank 77-8; New India 52-8; Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.

A general selling movement on beliefs that devaluation fears are unfounded brought a weak tone and prices closed at the day's lowest levels. Internationals suffered the heaviest losses with royal dutch and unilever showing substantial declines.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The local bullion market was firm today under active buying and heavy short covering owing to firm advices from upcountry markets. Most of the actual silver released by the Banks is going in upcountry markets owing to strong demand. It was said that Bikaner and Jodhpur markets were firm with silver quoted at Rs. 160.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 395 silver bars at Rs. 158-3 and has invited tenders for 400 bars tomorrow.

In the local market Aso delivery silver opened at Rs. 156-2 and sharply advanced at Rs. 157-10 on heavy short covering and speculative buying. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 159-8. It was pointed out before that the wide disparity between ready and forward quotations was unjustifiable.

Aso delivery gold opened at Rs. 110-4 and declined at Rs. 109-6 but improved at Rs. 109-14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112-8 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-4.

Silver advanced at Rs. 158/1 and declined at Rs. 157/6. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	159	4	0
Aso delivery	157	8	0
Ready Gold	113	4	0
Aso delivery	110	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The local produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. Upcountry markets are controlled by professional bulls. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh	42	12	0
Madras	42	4	0
Bold	42	4	0
Oil local mills	23	4	0
Upcountry mills	22	12	0
Castorseeds	26	4	0
Linseed	32	12	0
Linseed small	32	4	0
Linseed Oil	19	10	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	6	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	0	0
3 per cent non-terminable	97	10	0
3 per cent 1966 Con.	97	8	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	12	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	14	0
3 per cent 1957	101	6	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	13	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	98	15	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	0	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	6	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	12	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
3 1/4 Municipal	100	11	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent Bombay Municipality 1959	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950	107	0	0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 12.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 4-1/2 pence

London Gold bars fine per ounce £ 8/12/3

SILVER SALES AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Silver: About 150,000 ounces were sold at unchanged level. The present slightly smaller demand is attributed to additional imports. "Queen Mary" arrived from the Unikingdom today with a privately estimated total of more than 750,000 ounces.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

So far no permission is received from the Government regarding forward trading. However three representatives of the cotton trade who had seen the Commerce Member believe that the necessary sanction will come as soon as possible.

September delivery opened at Rs. 626 and after advancing at Rs. 627, closed at Rs. 626/8. February opened at Rs. 604 and after advancing at Rs. 605/8, closed at Rs. 604/8. May delivery opened at Rs. 594 and after advancing at Rs. 595/8, closed at Rs. 594/8.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 590 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 12.

KARNAK

Nov.	65.82—128
Jan.	62.80—192
Mar.	62.30—192

ASHMOUNI

Oct.	48.03—133
Dec.	47.70—133
Feb.	47.85—130

LONDON PEPPER QUIET

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The pepper market was very quiet and nominal. Black lampong indicated around 7sh. 3d. White muntok and sarawak were at 9sh. 3d. pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar was also monimal at 785 sh. cwt. for September October shipment c.i.f. basis ports. Stocks of pepper in London were reduced by 24 tons in August to 98 tons of which 84 black and 14 white. Arrivals were also lower at 158 tons against 175 July and deliveries 182 against 256.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 12.

Pepper market was again very quiet today and prices were unchanged as follows: White muntok 495 and black lampong 395 dollars per picul exgodown.

NEW YORK PEPPER WEAK

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

BLACK PEPPER: Black pepper prices continue weak with asking prices falling to 1.28 cents for spots and September delivery 1.26, October 1.25 and November 1.22. There were limited buyers for spots at 1.26 The setback in pepper stemmed from increased offerings created by the uncertain supply situation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Anaconda Copper Mining 27.
General Motors 62-7/8.
New York Central Railroad Co. 10.
General Electric 37-1/8.
American Tel. and Tel. 145-1/4.
International Nickey 27-3/4.
U. S. Steel Corp. Common 23-1/4.
Western Union 14-3/4.
Union Carbide 40-1/8.
American Smelting and Refining 46-7/8.
Socony Vacuum Oil 16-7/8.
Texas Corporation 60-3/4.
Chase National Bank 35-5/8.
National City Bank 41-1/8.
Ingersoll Rand 66 bid.
Firestone Tyre 45-1/4.
Sinclair Oil Corpr. 24-1/4.
Amerix Holding Co. 29-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

2-1/2 per cent. British Consols £ 73
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £ 96-3/8
4 per cent. Funding Loan 1960-90 £ 109
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952 £ 95-7/8
Chartered Bank of India £ 10-7/16
National Bank of India £ 33-3/4
Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,315.

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.

Quotations moved irregularly in quiet dealings. Price fluctuations however, were well balanced and were also confined within narrow limits.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Sept. 12.

T. T. London on:
New York selling 4.0275 buying 4.0325
Montreal elling 4.0275 buying 4.0325
Zurich selling 17.34 buying 17.36
Sweden selling 14.47 to buying 14.50

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates T T D D 1-5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month.
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330.
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 8100.
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 8320.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds. 79.
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83 1/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 156 1/4.
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 3/4.
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52, 57-53 43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19-32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/2 25/32; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-3/4—4.03-1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1096-1098; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 1/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 1734-36.
London Discts. 3 Mos. 5/8 p.c. London Discts. 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 3/4 p.c.; 3 Mos. 1 p.c.; 6 Mos. 1-1/4 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.
Tone: Easy.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assests of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fortnight dated 31st August:—

LIABILITIES:—

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,76,66,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares	2,52,12,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares	52,42,000
Reserve & Other Funds.	
Reserve Fund	3,16,28,000
Contingency Fund	50,00,000
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	38,10,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents Bills payable, etc.	1,25,34,60,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	23,87,44,000
	Rs. 1,56,40,96,000

ASSETS:—

	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	33,23,30,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,00,71,000
Bills Discounted	5,76,69,00
Lands and Buildings	99,78,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	20,35,54,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	89,04,94,000
	Rs. 1,56,40,96,000

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. five crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th September. Total amount offered was Rs. 6,09,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 were allotted approximately 78 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. five crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/8/9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. five crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 20th September up to 11 a.m. at Bombay and up to the close of business on Monday, the 19th September, at other centres (Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras). Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 23rd September.

During the week ended the 9th September, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 903,25,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Australian Wheat fob bulk 89/7-1/2 September October

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Prices Improve On Moderate Buying

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

COTTON: Trading early was quiet and slightly mixed, trade support partly countering weekend hedges connected with continued large sales of spot cotton. The market later drifted idly with a disposition to await developments in connection with the crop movement and the controversial farm legislation matters. Textile news is still favourable. The market, in the afternoon, remained narrow until towards the finish when prices sagged owing to increased hedging which was a principal feature. Otherwise it was still lacking incentives. The session closed barely steady with estimated at 90,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

October	29.80—06
December	29.67—08
March	29.60—07
May	29.53—08
July	28.98—08
Spot Cotton	31.05—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

October	29.74—04
December	29.62—09
March	29.55—07
May	29.47—09
Sopt Cotton	29.90—10

New York cotton highest for October 29.86 at 10-15 and lowest 29.79 at 14.56 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

The factfinding board recommendations in the steelwage controversy—calling for employer's financed pension and welfare funds but no general wage increase — and indications that the steelstrike will be postponed at least until September 25th gave only a mild tonic effect to the market. Many issues were mostly fractions higher but there was no special buying to indicate aggressive upward movement and trading was only moderately active. Steels, oils, rails, motors, and department stores featured the advancers while continued steady interest marked low-priced utilities. The averages were industrials 180.60 and rails 45.72.

Led by steels, oils and utilities, the market showed new signs of life during the afternoon and went to liberally distributed gains ranging to one dollar or more. The industrial average in late trading was within striking distance of the Summer's and 1949's highpoint, utilities at best since 1946 but rails while near the Summer top were still well below this year's high. The revision of the steel ingot rate came too late to exert any influence and the close was firm with prices generally at or around the day's best.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, September 12.

Grain prices declined early with hedge selling in maize against larger receipts. Prices later generally rallied with maize helped by rather general showers in portions of the belt at the weekend. Export interests reported slow foreign demand for U.S. grains over the weekend though export business in flour is expected to improve this week.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

September 2.06-3/4.
December 2.10-1/8.
March 2.09-7/8.
May 2.02-3/4.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, Sept. 12.

BOURSE: Quotations eased under technical considerations except French banks, food issues and Indo-Chinese rubbers which gained ground. Sterling area values were weak under the influence of Washington talks while Argentine and Belgian issues also declined. Among Dutch shares, Philips ruled firm but Royal Dutch was substantially lower. French Rentes worked irregularly lower.

STERLING AREA MEASURES TO CHECK DOLLAR DRAIN

Will Washington Talks Bridge The Gap?

By JOHN KINGSLEY,
(well known commentator on financial and economic affairs)

The focus of interest in sterling area economic affairs is transferred for a time to Washington, to the Anglo-American-Canadian talks.

The key problem which is under discussion is the gold and dollar deficit of Britain and the rest of the sterling area. Compared with the yearly rate of £328,000,000 in the first quarter of 1949, and £338,000,000 in the second half of 1948, the deficit rose to a rate of £628,000,000 in the three months to June last. Steps were then promptly taken by Britain to reduce this crippling rate of outflow by ordering a standstill on new dollar purchases, while working out a 25 per cent cut in her dollar imports.

Since then the Government of all the other Commonwealth countries in the sterling area have agreed to make similar cuts. It is impossible to say how many dollars the import cut will save, though it will almost certainly be less than £200,000,000 a year, to which Britain's contribution will be about half.

ESTIMATED DEFICIT

It is now known that Britain's provisional allocation of Marshall Aid for the year to June, 1950, is about £240,000,000. This sum would still leave—after possible dollar import savings—a gap of some £200,000,000 to be financed from other sources, assuming that the deficit continued at the same rate as in the April-June quarter.

The point to keep in mind is that it will take some time for the dollar import cuts to become effective, and the reserves will, therefore, have to stand a heavier strain in the current months.

An interesting sidelight on this dollar disequilibrium is the proportion of dollar imports which is being covered by dollar exports. While the gap is large, figures for the 12 months to March, 1949, and the year 1938, show that Britain is in an improved position compared with pre-war. For whereas her percentage of dollar imports covered by dollar exports was 27 in 1938, it had risen to 36 in 1948-49.

There was also an improvement in the trade of the whole sterling area with the U.S.A. and Canada. The sterling area covered with its exports, in 1948, 64 per cent of its imports from North America, against 58 in 1937-38.

REDUCED IMPORTS

On the other side of the picture, the extent of Britain's restraint in dollar spending is shown by the fact that she bought only about four-fifths of the quantity of goods from North America in 1948 than she did in 1938. The rest of the sterling area as a whole has, however, probably been buying rather more. India and Pakistan, for example, together bought over four times as much in 1948 as in 1938, and South Africa over three times.

RUBBER AND GOLD

The other factors are rubber and gold. These two commodities are important dollar-earners; their prices are still at pre-war levels, whereas the goods they pay for have at least doubled in price.

Then there is a major item in the sterling area dollar expenditure which has raised some confusion of thought—oil. The net dollar deficit on oil to Britain today is running at a rate of well over £100,000,000 a year. The paradox here is that Britain controls largo oilfields in the Middle East outside the dollar area.

Yet the production of "sterling oil" in the Middle East also costs dollars as some of the equipment needed can as yet only be obtained in the U.S.A. Also, part of the royalty payments to the Governments on whose territories the oil is produced may have to be made in dollars. In other important oil producing areas, such as Venezuela, British companies have to meet their cost of production in dollars, whereas their sales may be mostly in the sterling area or in the soft currency countries of Europe.

The task then at Washington is a big one, both in size and complexity. Merely from this summary of the factors to be considered it must be clear that no quick or painless solution can be expected.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Closes Dull And Steady

MADRAS, Sept 13, (PTI-Reuter)• Quiet conditions prevailed on the local market today, Travancore Banks lost four annas at Rs. 13/4. Electrics continued firm with sellers waiting for a higher level. In the plantings group Consolidated Coffee were further marked down to Rs. 10|13 while Midland preferences shot up from Rs. 6 to 6/7. Nilgiri Neerugundies were marked upto Rs. 5/8. Textiles were rather quiet with buyings confined to Janardhanas at Rs. 49 whilst Travancore Rayons lost further ground at Rs. 3|15. In the Miscellaneous group Andhra Cements and Mettur Chemicals were practically lower.

The market closed dull and steady.

Following are today's quotations:—

SECURITIES: Government of India loans: Three percent paper 97|4, do three percent 1970|75 100|-, Govt. of Travancore loan three percent 1952,54 ,100|12 Government of Madras loan three percent 1960 100|-.

BANKS: Travancore 13|4.

PLANTINGS: Balmadias 1|9 blue mountain 2|4-6 chembra 4-9 devashola 13 midland 3|7 nelliampathy 0|15|6, Ouchterlony 5|3, Pullangode 1|3|6, Thirumbadi 1|9|6, T R and T Co. 5|1|6, Vaikumdam 4|9.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 140-8, Do pref. 189-4, Cambodia 10-6, Coimpatore 117-8, Do pioneer 125-d, Do Spg 45 Lakshmi 62 8 Madura 38|12, Mettur 307|- Radhakrishna 144|- Rajalakshmi 55, Hanta Vilas 45|8, Trav. Rayons 3|15, Trichinopoly 10|2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 68, Fact 3 14, India Cement 17|8, Mettur Chem. 6|4, Mysore Chem Fert 7|8.

—(PTI-Reuter).

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

S.S. KINIE MOOR (Anchor Line) from Geelong with 8,233 tons wheat on Sept. 12.

S.S. RANGA (Anglo Iranian) from Abadan with 11,808 tons petroleum, on Sept. 12.

S.S. ERME BANK (Forbes Forbes Campbell) from N. York with 8,508 tons general cargo on Sept 13.

DEPARTURES

S.S. CAUNAREGIO for Trieste with general cargo, on Sept. 13.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

MILLS

Apollo 2-9-6 2-9- 2-9-6.
B. Dyeing 1067-8 68-12 62-8 66-4 58-12 60.
C. India 207 8 6-8 7-8.
E. Textiles 221-4.
Finlay 256.
Gokak 254 50 52 51.
I. U. Defd. 1-10-3 1-10-9 1-10-6.
I. U. Ord. 10-9-6 10-11 10-10 10-6 11-8-6 10-9.
Indore 120 17-8 18-12.
Kohinoor 276 78-8 76 77 73.
Laxmi 608-12.
Model 170.
Mysore 156-4.
Morarji 437-8.
New Great 136 35.
Phoenix 133-12.
Simplex 184 85 82-8 83 82.
Svadeshi 245 46 43 44 41.
Swan 296 300 296.
Tata Mills 47-12.
Vishnu 210.

STEAMER

B. Steam Pref. 235.
Scindia 14-8 14-10 14-4 14-5 14-2.

BANKS

Baroda 119-8 20.
Central 77-4 77-12 77-8.
Central New 77.
Imperial Old 1765.
Imperial New 441-4 40.
India 173-8 74.
Union 7.
U. Commercial 48-8 47-8 48.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Elec. New 71 72.
Bombay Suburban Elec. New 56.
National Rayon Ord. 58 (100 paid-up).
Motor House Gujarat Ord. 23.
Hydro 152-8 52 54 52-8.
Power 1505 10.
Power Pref. 1331-4.

INSURANCE

New India 52 52-8.
Vulcan 11-10.

STEEL

B. Steel 20-15 21-1 20-12 20-14 20-9 20-10.
I. Iron 27-3 27-6 26-12 26-14.
Tata Ord. 284-8 85 80-8 81 79-8. 75 67-8.
Tata Ord. 284-8 85 8018 81 79-8.
Tata 1st Pref. 196-4.
Tata 2nd Pref. 139-8 40.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 256-4.
A. C. C. Old 141-12 42 40-8.
A. C. C. New 138-4 37-12.
Belapur 182-8 84-8 83 84-8 80.
B. B. Old 310 11-4 6-4.
B. B. New 115 17-8.
B. B. Petrol 1-8 1-8-6 1-8.
B. I. C. 8-9- 8-7.
Dharamsey 35-12.
I. Bleaching 134 36.
I. Copper 2-8 2-6.
Port Canning 60-12.
Kemp 395.
P. Const. 97 98 93-8 94-8 93-8.
Shivrajpur 28-8.
Tata Chem. 9-7 9-6.
Tata Oil 47.
Wimco 186-4 88-12 86-4.

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 71 72.
Bombay Suburban Elec. New 56.
National Rayon Ord. 58 (100 paid-up).

SHOEBULLAH MURDER TRIAL

INVESTIGATIONS AFTER RAZVI'S ARREST

C.I.D. Official Traces Trail Of Events

HYDERABAD, Sept. 13 (PTI).

HAMIDUDDIN KHAN, City C.I.D. Inspector who was one of the officers who investigated the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case, told the Special Tribunal Trying Syed Kasim Razvi and two others today how he arrested the accused and carried out further investigations.

Earlier, Mohammed Abbas, a chaprasi of the Osmania University giving evidence for the Prosecution deposed that he was one of the persons who made the 'Panchnama' at the Osmania General Hospital in regard to the injuries observed on the body of Shoebullah Khan. He said he examined the body for the injuries and all these were mentioned in the 'Panchnama.'

SLAPPING INCIDENT

Hamiduddin Khan, examined next, stated that he investigated the case, which was transferred to him from the Mushirabad Circle on August 23, 1948. Witness conducted an identification parade at the Osmania General Hospital on August 20, after which Ismail Khan told the Magistrate that one of the assailants was the man who had slapped a boy at Chappal Bazar mosque on the last Friday of Ramzan.

Asked by court how he knew what Mohammed Ismail Khan told the magistrate about the slapping incident, witness said he was present there on that occasion. Abdul Munim Khan, witness continued, was lined up along with others and he was identified by Mohammed Ismail Khan in the presence of a magistrate on the same day, October 5, 1948. The identification parade was held at the City Police office Mohammed Ismail Khan identified accused Abdul Munim Khan as the person who had inflicted injuries on himself and Shoebullah Khan and also the person who had slapped a boy at the Chappal Bazaar mosque on the last Friday of Ramzan.

Witness stated that later he learnt the names of Abdul Munim Khan's accomplices. On information, witness arrested on October 10, 1948, the third accused, Mohsin Raza, whom he identified in court. Witness also arrested Kadir Mohiuddin Aseer (approver) on October 15.

THE SURRENDERED SWORD

On information that the sword had been handed over to Wazir Mohammed Khan (Private Secretary to Kasim Razvi), witness went to him and the latter handed him a receipt for the sword which had been surrendered to the police along with other arms after the Police Action. Thereafter, taking this receipt, witness went to Yakutpura police station (where arms had been surrendered). Ghouse Beg, C. I. D. Inspector, and accused Mohsin Raza went with him.

The surrendered arms were shown to Mohsin Raza who picked out a sword from among the swords that were before him and handed it over to witness. Witness identified the receipt for the sword which Wazir Mohammed Khan had given him. When Wazir Mohammed Khan gave him the receipt, witness said he signed it in front of the panchas and also took the signature of Wazir Mohammed Khan on it. Witness pointed out these signatures on the receipt produced from court exhibits.

SEARCH FOR PERSONS

Replying to questions by the President, witness said that accused Munim Khan and Mohsin Raza and approver Aseer were kept in separate cells or lockups in the headquarters. Continuing witness said that accused Munim Khan and Mohsin Raza were later sent to court custody.

Witness described the steps he had taken to trace Sajjad Hussain, (A. D. C. to Kasim Razvi) Wazir Mohammed Khan (Private Secretary to Kasim Razvi), Zituddin (who was the person according to one prosecution witness who was asked by Kasim Razvi to take four persons including accused Munim Khan to Alampur front), Ali Mohammed Khan (brother of Wazir Mohammed Khan), and Mohammed Isaak (who surrendered the sword at the police station).

Witness said that he had caused searches to be made for all these persons and found that they had all gone over to Pakistan. He had questioned Ziauddin Khan, Wazir Mohammed Khan and Mohamed Isaak during investigations.

Witness stated further that he had taken statements from the three arrested persons, Abdul Munim Khan, Mohsin Raza and Kadir Mohiuddin Aseer, and from them he had come to know where the pistol and the sword were to be found, but he had asked for remand because his investigations about the whereabouts for the weapons had not reached the "stage of proof" and the weapons themselves had not been recovered.

CONCESSIONS FROM BRITAIN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology, stated in an interview here today that from the ten-point programme envisaged by the tripartite agreement between the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A. it appeared that the dangerous drain on the gold and dollar reserves of the Sterling area would come to an end very soon, and so far as India was concerned, it was heartening to note that no specific step regarding the Sterling releases was suggested at present.

"It appears, however, "he said, 'that as a result of the recent Indo-British Financial Agreement, by our accepting a cut of 25 per cent on our dollar imports during the calendar year 1948, we have underwritten a gloomy dollar problem for us for the vear 1949-50.

FOREIGN TRADE ACCOUNT

"From our foreign trade accounts during the period April 1948 to March 1949. It appears that whereas our export receipts from dollar areas amounting to 390 million dollars, our import liabilities were of the order of 600 million dollars, leaving a deficit of 210 million dollars. As contrasted with this deficit of 210 million dollars in 1948-49, we have now bound ourselves to a net import of 160 million dollars.

"This would mean that, given the same quantity of exports as for the year 1948-49, we may make a net contribution of dollars to the central reserves of the Sterling area. It is obvious that any additional imports from the dollar and hard-currency areas over and above the 160 million dollars which would be given to us by the central reserves of the Sterling area would have to be financed by loans. The result would be that, like Belgium, India, too, would have a dollar problem because of triangular trade and methods of foreign exchange.

BRITAIN MUST CONCEDE

"In view of the fact that Britain's dollar position has improved, it is all the more necessary that we too get some concessions in our receipts from the Central Reserves of the Sterling area. It would be ideal if that cut of 25 per cent were imposed not on our imports of the calendar year 1948, but on our imports between April 1948 and March 1949."

FYZEE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, India's Ambassaor to Egypt, presented his credentials to His Majesty King Farouk at the Ras el Tin Palace, Alexandria, on September 1, 1949. He was accompanied by the Counsellor, Mr. S. N. Haksar, the Military Attache, Col. D. K.Patil, and the First Secretary, Mr. Abed Hassan Saffrani. Photo shows the Ambassador with his wifeand the First Chamberlain of hhe Royal Court who conducted him to the Palace.

Thana Mamlatdar Sentenced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

B. W, Bhide, Mamlatdar of Thana, was today sentenced to 12 months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo a further term of six months' imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on a charge of acccepting Rs. 2,000 as illegal gratification from one of the parties to a tenancy dispute pending before the accused's court.

The amount was stated to have been accepted from one Velji Monji, a businessman at Dhobi Talao, on July 8, 1948, for showing favour in a case proceeding against him in the Mamlatdar's Court at Thana.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment strongly disapproved of public servants accepting bribes and said that corrupt officials should be severely dealt with.

The prosecution case was that on June 8, 1948, Velji Monji, the complainant, appeared before the Mamlatdar's Court in a case lodged against him by one Anusuyabai under the Bombay Tenancy Act. The Mamlatdar is stated to have taken the complainant to his private chamber and asked for Rs. 20,000 to be paid to the other party for settling the case.

On the latter's refusal to agree to the proposal of the accused, Bhide demanded Rs. 5,000 for a favourable judgment. He suggested that Rs. 2,000 could be given to him before the judgment and the balance later.

The complainant promptly informed the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay Police. According to previous arrangement, he took the Mamlatdar to the Purohit Hotel at Churchgate for dinner on the specified date when marked notes were passed on to the accused. Immediately Bhide was arrested by the A.C.B. officers who were on the spot and the marked money was recovered from his ceat pocket

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence plea was that he went to the hotel for his food Leaving the coat in the hotel cabin, he got out to wash his hands when the complainant put was recovered from his coat pocket.

BOOKS OF TODAY

(Continued from Page 6)

and he may arrive at normal development but when a child responds by changing his character, this affects his whole life". Dr. Montessori has a few words for the ideal Montessori teacher. While she should not take the idea of allowing the child to develop its own individuality too literally or abandon the children, she should at the same time not fail in the primary idea, that of allowing the child to reveal himself through work, and not interfere when he or she is interested in some object. In that she is different from the ordinary teacher with her "do's and dont's". A word of hope too for a country like India where education is so backward. The problems facing village education in this country says Dr. Montessori, are those she had to face at the beginning of her work, and as such the miracle of her early experiments can be repeated too, and the problems solved.

Dr. Montessori's plea has been made on scientific grounds, but it is the plea also of a venerable old lady who has witnessed and helped the manifestations of child nature all over the world—manifestations of mental and spiritual grandeur which form a startling contrast to the picture shown by mankind, which abandoned during its formative period grows up as the greatest menace to its own survival.

Art Of Good Citizenship

THE GOOD CITIZEN. (By Hilla Vakeel Published by Bennett Coleman and Co. Ltd. Price Rs. 1/8).

To few adults is it given to enter the Kingdom of a child, to think like a child and to speak like a child. Maria Montessori was one such exception; Hilla Vakeel has shown herself yet another.

Miss Vakeel, who is well-known in journalistic circles as a book reviewer as well as an editor of the Children's Page, has in a book mainly addressed to the young turned her attention to the difficult art of good citizenship, which alone can help to "build up this big, beautiful and beloved land of ours." The book is full of simple wise things because she has obviously gone deep into the problem of how to live with dignity in this bad age of ours where so many ideas and habits clash every day; of how to get together and work for our neighbours in every possible way; it is not just platitudes that she dolls out to her young readers, each one of her lessons is illustrated by some interesting concrete example or a story.

Miss Vakeel has a few home truths to say on the subject of cleanliness and civic pride. "We see pan supari, stains on streets and pavements and even on the walls and staircases of offices. Now if all these people were in Japan they would be made to pay a fine on the spot". She gives the example of the first good citizen Sir Jamshedji Tata, who had so much pride in his city that when some one remarked that Bombay had not a single good hotel to his credit, he set afoot plans the very next day for its construction. It is not in everyone's power to do things on a big scale but that is no excuse for sitting back with folded hands.

Punctuality and Good Manners. including knowing the almost unknown code of behaviour in queues, efficiency, industry and integrity—she has a word for the blackmarketeers and the pugree racketeers—little kindnesses seem to provide yet another key to good citizenship.

Finally she touches upon vital everyday problems like food scarcity.... in a simple unaffected way appealing to the child. "There is a great deal of fun to be had in planting, watching and making things grow. Our own country does not grow enough to feed the millions of people who live in it. Now if you and tens of thousands of Indian children like you made up your minds to do some thing about it along with your elders we would not only have enough to eat but could save money to buy machinery and set up industries." Hooliganism, Communalism, the failure to realize the real dignity of labour are other bogeys a citizen should beware of. Here is what she has to say on the cyclone of 1948. "Although there were dozens of servants not one could be persuaded to join the mahs in sweeping the premises."

The Good Citizen is in more ways than one the intelligent Child's Guide.

Know Your Country

OUR COUNTRY, ITS WEALTH AND POPULATION. (By Bhaskerrao Vidwans and Rasiklal Parikh, Vora and Co., Publishers. Price Rs. 4).

India is a rich country inhabited by poor people. This comment has been graphically illustrated with colour pictographs in this new school project representing the efforts of the students and teachers of the G. N. Vidyavihar. Seeing is believing, they say, as far as the child goes. From this angle it will have to take in a startling yet very true picture of its country.

Here's some of it. The most fertile soils in the world, alluvial and black cotton are found in India, so too are the world's highest resources of high grade iron, mica and jute; India is one of the world's front rank producers in rice, the fourth largest of wheat, the second of cotton and the foremost in sugar cane. She has too one third of the world's cattle wealth. And yet in the midst of all this plenty there is extreme poverty, owing to a wastage of 75 per cent resources. India has a higher birth and death rate than other countries 33 per cent and 22 per cent respectively—and expectation of life of only 27 years.

Add to this the Food Situation: produce more or perish is not just an empty slogan with us for while the population has increased by 33 per cent, food grains have gone up by almost 5.3 per cent. If every person were to eat adequately 2 out of 7 would die, in a country where 3/4 of the population is dependent on agriculture. Other charts clearly show that we must increase industrial production and retrieve what has been lost by the creation of Pakistan.

This book will serve as an excellent introduction to the movement for visual aids which is growing in educational institutions.

Eventful Year

THE SECOND YEAR: (The Publications Division. Ministry of Information Rs. 1-8).

The second year of India's independence was crowded with activity. The many problems that arose as a result of partition had to be faced:—Opinion has been divided in the country as to the ways and means, many have been in favour of more dynamic changes. Whatever that may be there can be no doubt, to quote Pandit Nehru, "that India now emerges again in the main trend of human affairs"

The volume published by the Ministry of Information gives a brief account of the achievements of the last twelve months The first part is based on official reports of the activities of the various ministries The most vivid is the account of the many efforts made to meet the gigantic refugee problem of maintaining the 980.000 displaced persons who were caught up in the furious avalanche of hate that followed the partition. in camps in the city. Yet another interesting contribution is that of Sardar Patel on the miracle that has been carried out in Modern India the merger of the States.

Part 11 has been contributed by writers who are experts in their respective fields, and includes graphic and detailed studies on scientific and industrial progress. —P. D.

FAITH IN NON-VIOLENT MEANS REITERATED

Kher's Assurance To Ahmednagar Congress Workers

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"I AM a humble servant of the people and have come to meet you as that and not as Premier", said, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay addressing the Congress workers of Ahmednagar, on September 12.

He explained how he was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's preaching since 1924 and how he came to prefer his philosophy of life. He said that there were two way of life open to men, the one of peace, nonviolence and universal brotherhood as taught by Gandhiji and the other of bloodshed and the enslavement of others as practised by Hitler and Mussolini. Now that adult franchise was to come into force with the new Constitution, it was time for the people to select their creed, he counselled.

The Premier said that the Congress did not believe in the chopping off of the heads of opponents, but had faith in the change of hearts. He pointed to the land tenure reforms, which represented progress by nonviolent means. He appealed to the people to follow the teachings of the Father of the Nation and told Congressmen that it was their sacred duty to cary the torch of peace to every cottage in the country.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN

Rs. One Crore Scheme

JAIPUR, Sept. 13 (PTI): The Government of Rajasthan has drawn up a rupees one crores scheme to step up food production in the Union. The programme includes the construction of 4,000 new wells and 1,000 contour bunds and repairing 3,000 old wells, and a large number of tanks. Rs. 25,00-000 has been earmarked for repairing tanks during the next five years.

A Cabinet Committee consisting of the Premier, the Food Minister, and the Revenue Minister to take decision on food production on a high-level has been set up. A Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of the Revenue and Agriculture Departments will put up proposals about iron, steel and cement requiremnts for the construction of new wells, tanks and contour bunds.

Another Committee consisting of Revenue and Irrigation Officers will draw up a programme of work for repairing wells, and tanks. A Special Officer to collect information in respect of culturable land which may be brought under plough has also been appointed

The Planning Board which was recently established to make Rajasthan self-sufficient in food stuffs has been reconstituted to include experts only.

CONGRESS HOPES TO WIN MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Poor Polling: Several Arrestes For Impersonation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

THE Congress candidates in both the Municipal by-elections held today in the city seem to have good chances to defeat their rival candidates by a narrow margin.

Contrary to popular expectations, the Congress candidates mustered an unusually good support from the overwhelmingly working-class constituencies. They are more optimistic than the Seciahst and hope to snatch both the seats. The Communist candidates who were contesting to retain these seats for their Party made a porr show in the elections.

The Municipal by-elections are held to fill the vacancies created by the forfeiture of seats of two Communist corporators— Mr. S. S. Mirajkar (Lovegrove) and Mr. R. K. Bhogale (Sewree) who are detained by the Government under the Public Security Measures Act.

Ten persons were arrested by the police at the Worli booth on charges of impersonation and were taken to the police station, while 12 persons who were detanied for alleged impersonation at the Nare Park polling station were let off later in the day.

ONLY 25 P. C. VOTERS TURN UP

Despite ceaseless propaganda and heavy canvassing carried on by all the interested parties for the last two weeks, the voters of both the wards took little interest in the election. Hardly 25 percent of the total electorate turned up to exercise their franchise. The usual election fever and enthusiasm were absent, though scenes of slogan-shouting and booing were witnessed near the booths. The election went off peacefully and no untoward incidents were reported.

At the Nare Park booth, the voting was very dull in the morning and hardly ten percent of the voters registered their votes till the noon. But the voting became brisk and the tempo went up during the later part of the day when a large number of workers came to the booth after the morning shift.

Mr. G. G. Karhad, the Congress candidate was well supported throughout the day, though he received a slight set-back in the evening. The Socialist Mr. P. K. Atre backed up by the Mill Mazdoor Sangh did splendidly after three o'clock. Mr. K. T. Manchekar, (Communist) who was contesting to capture the seat lost by his colleague, Mr. Bhosale received little support from the electorate.

Twelve persons who were detained by the Police for impersonation were released in the evening.

Out of the total electorate of 19,746 only 5,151 voters registered their votes in this ward.

The Congress candidate Mr. G. B. Bhonsle at the Worli booth contesting for the Lovegrove seat secured a steady and continuous support from the voters. His rival Socialist candidate Mr. V. A. Shenoy was getting good support from millhands. Mr. P. B. Kanukale, Communist, did not fare well and his chances of winning are nil. The other candidates in the field are:— Mr. D. K. Kshirsagar (Congress), Mr. S. B. Chavan (Socialist) and Mr. M. B. Morvi (Scheduled Caste Federation).

About 8,000 voters out of the total electorate of 31,288 in this constituency cast their votes. Ten persons were arrested by the police and taken to the police station on charges of impersonation.

CHARITY BALL AT THE TAJ

BOMBAY, Tuesday: In order to "fill the coffers" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, which is doing a great deal of social and charitable work in the City, that body has organised a ball at the Taj on the night of September 16.

The ball contains star attractions among which may be mentioned Indian, Hugarian and Russian dances by the well-known Chitra players and a Bharat Natyam Solo by Mrs. Hima Kesarcodi and a non-stop dance band.

There are exciting side shows will prizes. Tickets which are priced at Rs. 10 each are available from the offices of the Council, Ross & Company and W.I.A.A. Club.

Table reservations can be arranged at the Taj for the payment of Rs. 1 per table of four.

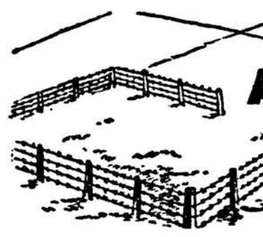
GLOBE MILL WASTE COTTON STORE GUTTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Eleven fire fighters of the Bombay Fire Brigade under the supervision of their Chief Officer Mr. M. G. Pradhan and two other officers fought a menacing fire that broke out in the waste cotton store in the passage of the Globe Mills at DeLisle Road this afternoon. After an hour-and-half battle with the flames, the fire was brought under control.

According to information gathered the fire was first noticed by some passers-by whose attention was drawn by the smell of burning cotton. The mill authorities who were informed, summoned the Fire Brigade. Before the fire fighters could reach the spot, the fire, which was in one corner of the store, spread and huge flames were seen coming out. The firemen found it difficult to move their appliances near the spot as the passage was very narrow. So they poured gallons of water, with the help of long pipes on the fire and brought it under control.

Damage estimated at about Rs 15,000 was caused by the fire.



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Allahabad City	Kanpur
Ambala	Kanpur City
Amritsar	Khatauli
Auraiya	Kosi Kalan
Banaras	Kunch
Banda	Lahore
Bareilly	Lucknow
Bareilly City	Lucknow Aminabad Park
Barhaj	Lucknow City
Bindki	Ludhiana
Bombay	Lyallpur
Bombay, Kalbadevi Road.	Mathura
Buxar	Meerut
Calcutta	Mirzapur
Calcutta, Burra Bazar	Moradabad
Candausi	Moradabad City
Dehra Dun	Mussoorie
Delhi	Muzaffarnagar
Deoria	Nagpur
Dibai	Nagpur City
Etawah	Naintal
Faizabad	New Delhi
Fatehpur	Orai
Firozabad	Patna
Ghaziabad	Rae Bareli
Gorakhpur	Raipur
Gulaothi	Rajnandgaon.
Hapur	Shahjahanpur
Hardoi,	Siswa Bazar
	Sitapur

J. F. WOOD.
General Manager
(2)

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Chairman NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

ISSUED CAPITAL	..	..	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	..	..	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..	..	..	Rs. 5,00,000

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NURSERY OF INDIA'S LEADERS

Inter-Service Wing: Unique Institution

A TRADITION IS BEING BUILT UP

BY: BHAWANI SHANKAR

(Officiating Principal, Inter-Service Wing, Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun)

DRIVING from Doon, just before one crosses the Siwaliks, one may notice off the main high-way, a cluster of gray-roofed buildings massed in a fold of the green hills. One not trained to recognise service sign-posts may even miss the three services "coat-of-arms" which adorns the board indicating the road to the Inter Service Wing of the Armed Forces Academy. For, situated in a comfortable niche at the foothills of the Himalayas and Siwalik, surrounded by a country-side rich in the lore of India's ancient history and legend, but housed in drab though fresh washed and renovated barracks is, in Sardar Patel's ..fine phrase, this "nursery of India's future leaders."

An Army H.Q. communique announced its birth, in a matter of fact way—without even a pre-amble. It said, the Indian Military Academy would be replaced by Military Wing on 1st January, 1949, and an Inter-Service Wing established at Clement Town, Dehra Dun, and the two Wings would constitute India's Armed Forces Academy.

Silent Work

To the uninitiated the announcement was nothing more than a periodic change of designation in which Army staff seem to indulge to break the monotony of their distribution lists. Only the privileged ones knew that behind the change of labels was the vision and planning of experts—service heads and Indian educationists.—that policy matters had been discussed at the highest level, that priorities had been worked out by the three Services, that a special section had been set up at Army H.Q. where officers of each service sweated over plans for the new Academy, while signals flashed all over the country, and files, taped with various hues to mark different grades of urgency, traversed the long corridors of South Block and its mushroom growth of wartime hutments in New Delhi.

Sardar Patel decorating Colonel Kamta Prasad, Deputy Commandant, Inter-Services Wing, with the Military Cross for "gallantry and leadership of a high order" in the defence of Hong Kong in December 1941.

That was typical of the Services in India—hardworking, unobtrusive, publicity-shy. In another country the news of an experiment which, in some respects is unique in the world, and not a "war" secret, should have blazed through the length and breadth of the country in broad headlines and feature columns. In January a leading weekly of India published photographs of the I.N.A. while actually these represented young boys reading at the Prince of Wale's Royal Indian Military College, a well-known feeder institution for the Academy. Recently an influential daily, with its headquarters in the capital of India, published an article on the new Academy. A picture showed "the Commandant taking a class." Actually the Commandant was in a conference with the service and academic officers of I.S.W. as the Inter Service Wing is known. An Urdu weekly of the East Punjab, published a photograph of the Inauguration Parade and could not distinguish between "Jawans" as the sepoys of the Indian Army are called, and "cadets" of the Academy, who marched past at the Parade.

An Old Habit

No slur on the Press is intended, because it is recognised that the press in India has been generous to the armed forces to a fault. The wrong captions perhaps symbolished an old bureaucratic tradition. But the new Academy does not live in cold, official isolation. Born in a democracy, it is a national institution, and belongs to the people. And from the people of India must come understanding and appreciation of its aims and objects, as also a stream of her youth, worthy to receive training in leadership, and capable of defending her in danger.

As early as the autumn of 1945, a committee of high ranking officers and eminent Indian educationists had been sent abroad to study the working of cadet training establishments. It is interesting to note that in some countries reorganisation schemes had been taken in hand long before the termination of the War. The Committee presented to Government a comprehensive report in 1946. This incorporated the principles of training at the academies in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and our own Indian Military Academy, founded in 1932. Far from copying any institution, the report envisaged a National War Academy which should be without a parallel. But that is a long term project. Meanwhile, the present Government, eager not to lose time, and in order to gain valuable and first hand experience, established the Armed Forces Academy, popularly known as A.F.A. It has a Headquarters, a Military Wing and an Inter Service Wing. The Commandant with his H.Q. staff controls and co-ordinates the policy of the two Wings which function separately, each under the command of a Deputy Commandant. The Military Wing carries on the post-war phase of the Indian Military Academy, and trains cadets for commissions only in the Army.

A class of Inter Service Wing cadets studying engine models.

Cadets of the Inter-Services Wing present a Pageant of India.

Unique Institution

It is the Inter Service Wing which is, in some ways, unique in the world, as nowhere else is training given to cadets of the army, the navy and the air force in the same place. Officers posted to this wing are also drawn from the three services. In addition, Readers and Lecturers from the civilian academic staff, specially recruited with officer status, and are headed by a Principal. This assortment of inter service and civilian officers provides the ideal basis for an experiment which aims at giving cadets a sound educational background and developing in them a broad-inter-service outlook. I.S.W. is primarily an educational institution, and, since cadets on entry are only between fifteen and seventeen years of age, training has to be basic rather than specialised. It is divided between academic and service subjects in a ratio of 2 to 1, and includes among other subjects, the sciences, mathematics, languages, civics, history, workshop practice, drill, equitation, field-craft, riving and maintenance, internal combustion engine, map-reading and navigation, wireless and telephony, military history and organisation of the three services. After two years' training, Army cadets would be sent to the Military Wing which would then stop direct recruitment, while Naval and Air Force cadets would go to their respective establishments for further and more specialised training prior to commission.

Training In Leadership

At I.S.W. educational training is dovetailed with character building and qualities of leadership in peace and war. Cadets are assigned to companies which are administered by company officers who are responsible for their service training, welfare, discipline an efficiency.

Personal contact between cadets and officers, both service and academic, is insisted upon. Cadets lead a regulated life. Smart and soldierly bearing, punctuality, neatness, gentlemanly behaviour and a high sense of integrity are demanded and encouraged by a chain of cadet commands which provide practical training in leadership.

Games and athletics are compulsory, and a large number of clubs and societies, which form the cultural activities of the Wing, give opportunities for the growth of cadets' personality. Hobbies and crafts, treks and hikes, music and drama, public speaking, journalism, international relations, travel and science offer new and varied fields of activity to each cadet according to his taste and aptitude. Plans are in hand to develop the library, the "model" room, and recreational facilities already provided on a generous scale.

The training costs the state about Rs. 700/- per month for each cadet.

Candidates for the Inter Service Wing have to qualify at an entrance examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission every six months. Then they have to go to a Service Selection Board where their personality is assessed for service requirements. All this results in considerable "weeding out", but reduces future wastage.

An Experiment

Training at I.S.W. has been carefully designed to further the harmonious gowth of the physical, mental and moral qualities of cadets, so that they may be equipped to take more advanced training for leadership and technical knowledge required for their profession. The Wing — in fact the Armed Forces Academy — is in an experimental stage. What silent, patient and assiduous effort this needs is not often realised. At different levels, problems are constantly mooted and cover instructional techniques courses, and syllabus, assessments and gradings and cultural activities. Staff notes and training directives are subjected to scrutiny in conferences. Cross-sections of opinions are carefully weighed. Policies are initiated, worked out, and modified in the light of experience. Service experts and educationists are available for consultation and their knowledge and experience are made full use of.

Churchill in one of his recent books says that it takes thirty years to build the staff work of a nation. Nor are academies built in a day. More than the class-room and the drill square and the training camp, an academy comprises an intangible mass of tradition, or honour, gallantry and patriotism, and the vision, planning and effort of generations; and it will not be too immodest to hope that the new Academy will prove to be the fore-runner of India's National Academy.

They are planting trees for other hands to cull the fruit.

Cadets of the Armed Forces Academy at the March Past. The Deputy Prime Minister is at the Quarter Deck of Saluting Base. The Inter Service Wing has one of the best parade grounds in India.

A NEW GATE FOR BHAWANI TEMPLE

A Prize Offered For Best Design

OSMANABAD, Sept. 13.

The historic importance of the temple of Shree Bhawani at Tuljapur hardly needs any discription to the people of Maharashtra. At present it requires many additions and alterations. It has been decided by the Temple Committee to erect the main gate combining a Nagar Khana and clock tower in it, if possible which should be consistent with the historic importance of the temple, the reverence the Goddess commands, which besides should be imposing and architectural. I, therefore, hereby invite suggestions with regard to its design.

All persons interested are requested to send in their suggestion before 25th of September to S. A. Ghatge, Civil Administrator, Osmanabad.

The most satisfactory design that may be selected by the Committee will be given a prize of Rs. 150/- The expences for building the main-gate are estimated at Rs. 30,000.

RATIONALISATION IN AHMEDABAD MILLS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13 (UPI): Rationalisation on a smaller scale will be introduced shortly in the textile mills of Ahmedabad as a result of an agreement entered into by the Mill Owners' Association and the Textile Labour Association, it is learned. Two thousand textile workers will lose their jobs as a result of this new arrangement, it is understood.

"ASSAM" IS GOOD ENOUGH

SHILLONG, Sept. 13 (UPI): The Assam Premier, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, replying to a question in the Assam Legislative Assembly said that Government did not propose to change the name of Assam to "Kamrup."

Recognition Of Sind 'Varsity Degrees

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (UPI): The Government of India have decided, in consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission, to recognise the degrees awarded by the University of Sind in 1948, as a special case. For the purposes of appointment to services and posts under the Government of India.

New G. I. P. Chief

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (UPI): Mr. H. P Hira, Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, will, relieve Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, as General Manager of that railway, when the latter proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I HAVE never been able to follow the proceedings of the Bombay Corporation with any understanding. The fault, I have no doubt, is wholly mine. And the fact that the latest discussion was even more confusing than the others, must again be set down to my woolly-headedness.

But I cannot understand how Mr. S. K. Patil for all his dexterity and nimbleness can be both party and non-party.

On being elected Mayor, Mr. Patil declared fervently that he would now be non-party; more, he resigned from not only his leadership but even his membership of the Municipal Congress Party. But he has done some brisk canvassing for the Congress candidates in the bye-election campaigns. I have no information on this point but I am told that he has ceased attending meetings of the Municipal Congress Party. To my unsophisticated mind, it seems rather funny that Mr. Patil can be an active Congressman but not a passive one.

There have been references to precedents. In the West, the question would never arise No mayor in England would feel it necessary to deny his party on assuming office. On the contrary he would proclaim himself boldly a Socialist mayor or a Conservative Mayor

Mr. Patil cited precedents from Bombay's past mayors. Some of them held the "triple crown" of the mayoralty, the B.P.C.C. presidentship and cabinet position. Some of them had even been in the Socialist Party.

All this is incontrovertible. Yet there is a difference today. We have in the Assembly no less a man than our Premier, Mr. B. G Kher, welcoming the formation of an Opposition, a thing inconceivable in the old days of the Congress. By implication this means acceptance of the role of one party among several for the Congress. Which in turn implies that there is no need now for any mayor to deny his party in the first instance, or, having denied it, to resume the party role as it suits him. And under democracy, as a rule what is not needed is bad in principle.

What beats me is that Mr. Asoka Mehta the Socialist Leader with a perfectly good case in his hands should by inability to keep his mouth shut for a while have muffed his chance so completely. That is why I am inclined to agree with Mr Morarji Desai when he says that there is not even a 25 per cent chance of this Province going Socialist by 1955. I am well aware of the fact that this is unfortunate not because a Socialist regime would be the millenium or anything like that but because the fear of the Socialists might have been the beginning of much Congress wisdom

RATLAM POLICE FAILED IN THEIR DUTY

Enquiry Into Mob Fury Reveals Startling Inefficiency

INDORE, Sept. 13 (P.T.I.).

THE incident at Ratlam on May 14 last, when a furious mob murdered three persons on the suspicion that they were engaged in kidnapping children, "was the result not of a pre-arranged conspiracy, but of a spontaneous outburst of mob fury", according to the report of the "Ratlam Incident Enquiry Commission" released here today.

The Madhya Bharat Government, after preliminary enquiries, appointed a three-man Commission to enquire and report to the Government under specific terms of reference. The Commission held 12 sittings during which it took statements from 52 persons, both official and non-officials. The Commission's 27-page report was submitted to the Government a couple of months ago.

POLICE NOT PROMPT

The local police at Ratlam, the report said, did not act with promptitude and vigour in the discharge of their duties, and did not maintain the standard of conduct and devotion to duty which the people would expect of them. "It was the duty of the District Magistrate and the police authorities present on the scene to prevent a breach of the peace. Yet the Assembly was not declared unlawful and commanded to disperse. The call for military help was made when the mob had obtained complete mastery and it was not till the death of three persons and the dispersal of the crowd thereafter that the troops arrived."

Stating that complete absence of co-ordination prevailed between the District Magistrate and the police authorities, the report draws the attention of the Government to the statements of several witneses to the effect that on account of "inefficiency, irregularities, inaction and irresponsible behaviour of Ratlam police" the prestige of the local administration in Ratlam was at a very low ebb.

COLLECTIVE FINE

The report added tha of the hundreds of persons of all classes and creeds, who witnessed the tragedy there was none who showed courage and came forward to the rescue of the innocent victims of the outrage. The Commission, therefore, recommended that Government should levy collective fine on the inhabitants of the locality and pay reasonable compensation out of the amount of fine to the dependants of the three victims.

The report also dealt in detail regarding the small, untrained police force stationed at Ratlam for maintaining law and order, especially for such tasks which confonted it on the 4th of May. Never was the need for a trained, adequately armed, and well-contented police force of sufficient strength, the report said, more urgent than in these critical days of communist agitation, unrest among refugees, tension between landlords and tenants and of administrative vacuum left as a result of the collapse of prince rule.

THE INCIDENT

The background of the occurence in Ratlam, as stated in the Commission's report, briefly, is as follows:

On May 14, 1949, three local labourers were caught hold of by an angry mob of five to six thousand people, on the suspicion that they were kidnapping children for sacrifice at the site of the Chambal hydro electric project. Two of them were suspended from a branch of a pipal tree on the spot and done to death. Of the persons suspended from the three, one was soaked in kerosene oil and burnt alive.

The Government of Madhya Bharat in a press note released today along with the Commission's report accepts the Commission's main recommendations and has decided to order departmental enquiry into the conduct of the District Magistrate and the police officials concerned. Government also directed the Police Department to review the state of police organisation in Madhya Bharat and to take such action as may be necessary to raise efficiency to a reasonably satisfactory level in the immediate future.

Ruikar For Bombay

NAGPUR, Sept. 13 (UPI): Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, is leaving for Bombay on September 17 to attend the Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. During his stay there, Mr. Ruikar will contact Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Asoka Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan and N M. Joshi to explore the possibilities of making the Socialist Party and the other Left wing leaders in Bombay attend the United Socialist Congress to be held here on September 24, 25 and 26.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh Boy! The Bridge Should Put It's Hand Out — By BUD FISHER.

YOU WON'T FIND A BETTER CAR ANYWHERE FOR THE PRICE, JEFF!
O.K., BUT I'D LIKE TO TRY IT FIRST!
FOR SALE
APPLY A. MUTT
BRIDGE SLOW!
CRASH!!
JEFF! WHAT HAPPENED? WHERE'S MY CAR?
WELL—
I WAS DRIVIN' ALONG AND THE FENCES CAME FAST! THE TELEPHONE POLES CAME FAST! SOON A BRIDGE COME DOWN THE ROAD!
AND I TURNED TO LET IT GO BY!

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